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The Bombay Chronicle

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DUTCH PREPARE TO RETALIATE IN JAVA

Soekarno Gives Signal For Guerilla Warfare

Batavia Put Under Allied Charge: Indian Troops Open Fire Thrice

BATAVIA, Oct. 14. (Reuter): Within 24 hours of the Indonesian Republic's declaration of war on the Dutch, Eurasians and Ambonese in Java, Dutch radio stations were today broadcasting reports indicating taking of Dutch counter-measures.

All men of the Second Battalion of The Netherlands Sixth Infantry Regiment have been ordered to report immediately to barracks in South Holland where the battalion will leave immediately for The Netherland East Indies, the Hilversum radio announced tonight.

ALLIES URGED TO INTERVENE

The radio added that the Netherlands Minister for Overseas Territories, Prof. J. H. A. Logemann, to-day stated that the Netherlands Government was sure that occupation forces at present in Java would intervene immediately if the Indonesian People's Army carried out its threat of waging war on the Dutch, Eurasians and Ambonese.

Plans for immediate shipment to the Netherlands East Indies of a number of battalions of Dutch troops still in Britain were made when the Dutch Foreign Minister, Prof. Van Kleffens, visited London last week, writes "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent.

ALLIES TAKE OVER

A "Reuter" despatch from Batavia, the capital of Java, to-night said that the city had been placed under Allied Military Administration as from to-day.

The headquarters of the Indonesian People's Army—Markas Barisan Rakjat, to-day circulating pamphlets in the city proclaiming a state of siege. Though the situation was officially described as "slightly quieter", clashes continued in the city, and road blocks and barricades have begun to reappear.

Indian troops clearing these away opened fire at three different places.

A large number of agitators have been arrested.

ALLIED PROCLAMATION

Maj.-General D. C. Hawthorne, Commander of the Allied Land Forces in Java, issued a proclamation taking over control of law and order, public utility and health services, and food supplies. Most of the services mentioned are at present operated by Indonesians either on their own or under Japanese control. The proclamation stated that control over all services would be exercised through the Japanese civil administration until they were taken over by the Military Administration.

All public meetings inciting to disorder or which themselves become disorderly are prohibited.

Clashes between Japanese and Indonesian nationalists have occurred in the interior of Java following resumption by the Japanese of measures to control nationalists who had wrested control from them during the past few weeks. The city and the airfield of Bandoeng are now back in Japanese hands after a series of clashes but the Japanese garrison at Serang, 60 miles northwest of Batavia, had to withdraw to Sepong.

EXTREMISTS ACTIVE

In the Surabaya area (northeastern Java), extremist elements among the nationalists are rising not only against the Japanese but against moderate nationalists as well.

The new Indonesian nationalist declaration of war against the Dutch came within a few hours of last night's declaration ordering use of snakes and poison, the Netherlands News Agency reported to-day.

CALL TO ISLAM

Signed "Cemat Islam", it called Muslims in Batavia to say prayers to-morrow for Muslims killed in Batavia, as the beginning of a "holy war against the Dutch unbelievers". The followers must not go to work but ensure that all forms of traffic from trams to bicycles are at a standstill, it stated.

Dr. Soekarno to-day sent a protest to General Sir Philip Christison, the Allied Commander in Java, stating that the British were "insufficiently neutral". He complained that "when Dutch troops start shooting, British and Indian troops will not drive them away but join in the fighting.

"The Indonesian people are prepared to oppose and destroy the Dutch if only the British and the Indians will stay neutral", he added:

An R. A. F. officer returning from Surabaya reported that all Dutch personnel had been removed by extremists from a hotel and were being held in "protective custody".

The Indonesian nationalist movement has also spread to the island of Bali.

Japanese liaison officers report that group leaders who have arrived recently from Java are stirring up the people. Unlike Java where there are many Muslims, the people of Bali are mostly Hindus and Animists.

Doctor Soekarno's Indonesian Nationalist Cabinet last night appealed to the United States asking to be represented at the Far Eastern Advisory Commission which holds its first session on October 23. Soebardo, Dr. Soekarno's Foreign Minister, stated that Dr. Soekarno himself is now in the interior of Java where he is endeavouring to check extremist activities.

CASUALTIES

A Netherlands News Agency correspondent reported from Bandoeng today that about 50 Japanese and Indonesians were killed in clashes near the town over the week-end.

In a pitched battle at Leles, a little town between Bandoeng and Garoet, 200 Indonesians were routed today, losing 20 dead, after attacking a column of 100 Japanese moving from Bandoeng.

Over 30 Japanese were killed at Garoet when a Japanese force, believed to have been medical orderlies on their way to prepare new quarters for Japanese hospital patients, ran into land mines, according to Japanese army reports.

The garrison of 1,500 Japanese on Lombok island, east of Java, has not yet surrendered because it does not believe that the war is over, states an unconfirmed report quoted by a "Reuter" message from Batavia.

LONDON REACTION

In London, the Indonesia declaration of war was not taken very seriously in official or unofficial quarters, reports "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent.

A state of disturbance has existed for some weeks now in the Netherlands East Indies but it would be generally considered in London to be more aptly described as a revolt than as war since Britain continues to recognise the Dutch Government as the only valid authority in the Netherlands East Indies.

Soekarno's Signal For Guerilla Warfare

LONDON, Oct. 14, (A. P. A): Doctor Soekarno has issued a proclamation calling for guerilla warfare against Dutch occupation forces.

"Guerilla warfare will be stepped up by economic warfare", the proclamation stated. "No food may be sold to any enemy. Markets should be guarded and those selling food to our enemies will be severely punished".

But now claims to be president of a moment seeking Indonesian independence.

The Dutch have regarded the uprising as merely an incident. The premier of Holland stated in a radio broadcast on Friday night that his Government "deplores the Soekarno incident".

He said the Government had made plans for Indies but could not put these into effect as speedily as desired.

The premier attributed the delay to the Japanese capitulation.

The All-India Radio reported that Soekarno left Batavia on Saturday giving rise to reports that the Japanese and Indonesians were joining forces and forming guerilla bands.

EASTERN JAVA CITY IN NATIONALIST HANDS.

BATAVIA, Oct. 14 (U. P. A.): The National newspaper "Merdeka" to-day reports that the city of Mageland in eastern Java was completely in Nationalist hands. The whole of the Japanese Kempaitai were imprisoned and several hundreds of weapons were captured by the Indonesians, the newspaper said.

ANNAMITES ISSUE LEAFLET TO BURN CAPITAL TO GROUND.

SAIGON Oct. 14, (U. P. A.): The Annamite resistance movement issued a leaflet to-day declaring that the capital would be burned to the ground and ordered all Annamites out of Saigon lest they be burned or killed as traitors. The leaflet said the resistance movement would continue to fight for the freedom of the "Annamite Motherland" until death.

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CONDITIONS IN UNHAPPY BENGAL

Fleet Street Frets Over Casey's Reticence

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

News is at last trickling out of what happened at the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association addressed during the week by Richard Casey. One impression is that Casey is unhappy at the publication of the report by J. R. Symonds in last Sunday's "London Observer." Criticising the Bengal Government's secrecy over the food situation and fearing another famine in Bengal, Fleet Street says that if Casey had a good case, he ought to have taken Fleet Street in confidence and held a press conference to explain what is happening in that unhappy Province. The general opinion is that Casey missed a good opportunity of putting the Government case before the British Public.

This impression is further strengthened by what M.P.s heard from Mr. N. M. Joshi in London and from Paris.

"ECONOMIST'S" WARNING ON BENGAL SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuter): The financial and political weekly "Economist" commenting in its current issue on "rumours and reports that another Bengal famine may be imminent" writes: "There will be no excuse this time if a single village is allowed to go short for lack of transport to take food to it."

Soviet Troops On Turkish Frontier

ANKARA MOBILISES HOME GUARDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, OCT. 14.

THAT THE TURKISH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN LONDON HAVE CHARGED THE SOVIET TROOPS RECENTLY WITHDRAWN FROM PERSIA OF CONCENTRATING ON TURKISH FRONTIER HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

The Turkish Army remains fully mobilised. One Turkish spokesman said: "We are staying mobilised until our post-war relations with Big Powers are clarified and an agreement on Dardanelles satisfactory to Turkey is reached".

The statement follows an earlier Ankara report announcing the formation of Home Guard to defend Turkey against sudden parachute attack.

It is learned that British circles in Russia are asking for the right to take over a number of forts for protecting Dardanelles as part of revision of the Montreux Convention.

Dardanelles Issue And U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—The New York "Times" Washington correspondent says it is understood that the United States is sending a note to Turkey proposing that the Montreux Convention should be modified to permit warships to pass freely through the Dardanelles.

NEHRU INDICTS FIVE BRITISH OFFICERS

"They Were Guilty Of Ruthless Barbarity & Tyranny At Ballia"

AZAMGARH, Oct. 14. (A. P. I.): "I accuse them of ruthless barbarity and tyranny of which they were guilty at Ballia. I accused them at Ballia, and I accuse them now again before you"—in these words, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru indicted five British officers—whom he named —of inexcusable conduct during the 1942 movement when he spoke here yesterday evening..

Pandit Nehru was referring to the action taken by certain District, Police and Military authorities at Ballia in 1942. A crowd of about 60,000 persons listened to Pandit Nehru and there were several thousand Muslims present at the meeting.

THE INDICTMENT

Pandit Nehru in his indictment said:

"I do not accuse these men because they resorted to firing. When a nation has risen to fight, what is there to bewail of if the opposite side fires on us! but I do certainly condemn and accuse these people of ruthless barbarity which cannot be excused in any sense or by any code of arguing."

The Pandit referred to the present Indian Army and said that the poor Kisans and labourers of the country joined the Army for money. The present Army of million would be the soldiers of India's freedom fight to come.

They Must Not Die

Referring to the Indian National Army, Pandit Nehru said they were the Soldiers of Independence and their lives must be saved. Their question concerns all of us as it was a question of life and death for these brave men. "I do not say they did not make mistakes, but their main aim was to free India and to free her without the aid of any foreign country. The whole country should view the trial of the men from that light. The brave people of a country are that country's wealth, Pandit Nehru added.

Only Alternative

Explaining why the Congress called a halt to further appeasement of the League, Pandit Nehru said the Congress realised the need for cooperation with the League and worked for it, but the League refused to listen unless the Congress accepted the League claim that it represented all Muslims. Such acceptance would have meant the Congress signing its death warrant because the Congress sought to represent all. In view of that attitude of the League, the Congress had no alternative but to leave the League alone.

On To Freedom

"India's fight for independence cannot wait. We will march on our way and any one who does not want to join us can remain behind" Pandit Nehru said.

The Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha were communal organisations that regarded the question of independence as a secondary matter. They would rather deal with other matters before fighting for independence. The problems that faced the country today were not religious but economic problems which concerned all irrespective of caste creed or religion and communal organisations cannot solve them, Pandit Nehru added.

RECORD CROWD AT AZAMGARH

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after finishing his tour of the Azamgarh District, left for Ghazipur by car early this morning. During the course of the one-day tour of Azamgarh, Pandit Nehru addressed four meetings at different places. Gathering at all these meetings was tremendous especially at Azamgarh town where it rose to about 80,000. Of all these, Pandit Nehru first addressed a meeting at Mau where more than 10,000 Muslims were present in the gathering of about 40,000 persons.

Rajaji's Poser To Critics

"How Could A Thing Be Wrong If Done By Him, When It Was Right When Done By Mahatma"

MADRAS, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari answered some of the criticisms levelled against him at a very largely attended public meeting last night in Triplicane organised by the Fifth Circle Congress Committee. He appealed to the public to forget the controversy about his re-entry into the Congress and to focuss their attention on the work that lay ahead.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at the outset said the meeting had been organised in connection with the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. His birthday should an occasion for them to pray that he might be spared long to lead the country to freedom and guide them after winning freedom.

Proceeding, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that other speakers had referred to the controversy about himself. Hitherto he had refrained from dealing with the controversy or replying to allegations made against him. He had pretended not to hear them. But now, he was placing his arguments before them not for keeping alive the unfortunate controversy but for putting an end to it in the larger interest of the country.

With preference to himself, the first point raised was, "can Mr. Rajagopalachari come into the Congress. This point had arisen out of the rules, constitution and discipline of the Congress organisation. But he would submit the point had been settled once for all by the ruling of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who had given the direction that he (Mr. Rajagopalachari) should be decided to have become a member of the Congress. After this there ought to be no argument on this point.

PEOPLE'S WILL SUPREME

Mr. Rajagopalachari said he was now in the position of an accused arguing his own case, the Judge being the thousands of persons gathered in front of him. The second suestion that had been raised in connection with himself was what position should be allotted to him in the Congress? To answer it he would like to put a counter question, "Is my coming into the Congress such a dangerous thing?" Places in a democratic organisation like the Congress were not allotted by executive orders. A man was elected to a position by the people and it was for the public to assign him the place which they wished him to occupy. Mahatma Gandhi held no office in the Congress Organisation and yet did not his words sway millions of his countrymen? The speaker was not vain enough to presume that he was equal to Gandhiji. He only mentioned it to illustrate the point that one's position in public life depended on the will of the people. He was there ready to perform the duty and discharge the responsibility which they wished to entrust him with.

Mr. Rajagopalachari continued that the allegation made against him that he violated the Congress discipline was entirely wrong. It was also an injustice to him. It was his loyalty to the Congress that made him leave it, because he found that his views on the Pakistan issue were not acceptable to the Congress. He relinquished his position in the Congress so that he might, without violating the discipline of the Congress be true to his conviction. His conscience was clear on the point and he was obliged to say all these things because when a charge appeared in print people might imagine that after all there might be something in it.

'VIS-A-VIS' THE LEAGUE

Mr. Rajagopalachari said the second charge levelled against him was that he increased the strength of the Muslim League. Assuming it to be correct, he would like to submit that if the Muslim League gained in strength, the Congress had also gained in strength. When the Congress took part in the Khilafat movement, did it not strengthen the hands of the Muslims? No one raised that question then. Tolerance and allowing each man to worship according to his lights were the brightest features of Hinduism. Once Gandhiji and himself were discussing about this religious toleration and Mahatmaji remarked (in connection with the Khilafat) what a great thing it was to support another religion. But the point he wished to make was what the whole argument that he gave strength to the Muslim League was wrong.

Had not Gandhiji accepted his proposals and also declared that he stood by them? Did not Gandhiji discuss the matter with Jinnah? How could a thing become wrong if done by him when it was right when done by Mahatma Gandhi? What he did was the right course and incidentally he had also the support of Gandhiji.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR

Mr. Rajagopalachari added that if he had the misfortune to get into position and power again, those who were opposing him now would be his greatest collaborators and those who supported him now would be the persons giving him the most trouble.

PAKISTAN NOT DEAD

There was for instance the Pakistan issue. It was not a dead issue. After the elections, the representatives of the people would have to sit down and settle it. A compromise should be reached and if Mr. Jinnah was not agreeable to such a compromise, they must be in a position to convince the world that the position taken up by him was untenable The Gandhi-Jinnah talks last year had made a considerably good number of Muslims feel that Mr. Jinnah was not adopting the right attitude, though they did not openly give expression to this feeling.

Nehru's Speeches On Gramophone Records

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

It is understood that a gramophone records company has made an offer to record Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's electioneering speeches so that they may be relayed all over India. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is considering the proposal.

300 Drowned In Canton Tragedy

HONGKONG, Oct. 14, (A. P. A): Approximately 300 Chinese were drowned to-day in the sinking of a Canton river boat loaded with holiday celebrants near Macao. The boat and its tug crashed into a strong causeway outside the Portuguese Colony Harbour.

Reports said that 74 persons were known to have survived. Partial blame for the accident was attributed to the fact that harbour lights blacked out during the war had not been restored

The passengers were going to Macao for the Chinese "Double Tenth" celebration.

Mid East Arabs Gather Forces

Evolving Common Policy To Combat Jewish Infiltration

LONDON, Oct. 14 (Reuter): The Arab nations in the Middle East are rapidly hammering out a common policy on the question of Palestine.

A "Reuter" report from Damascus states that as a preliminary to the forthcoming Arab League Conference, the Presidents, Prime Ministers and leaders of Syria and the Lebanon have met at Zebadoni near Damascus, and discussed the attitude to be adopted on the Palestine question.

After the conference a 'communique' was issued stating that Syria and the Lebanon had decided to act jointly with the other Arab states in combating "Zionist infiltration."

In Britain, the Political Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Fenner Brockway, speaking at Goicar (Yorkshire), today declared that an entirely new approach to the problem of Palestine was required. No solution, he said, would be found if the scope of discussions was restricted to Palestine itself.

If, however, the discussions were widened to include the Near East, a basis of agreement might be found.

TRUMAN'S REQUEST

The "Sunday Despatch" diplomatic correspondent says: "President Truman is understood to be considering advocacy of the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine in place of the Jewish-Arab State envisaged by the British 1939 White Paper policy.

"President Truman does not intend to press for his larger issue—at least for the time being—if the British Government does something to meet his request that the 100,000 displaced European Jews be allowed to immigrate to Palestine."

There is a clandestine "Jewish resistance movement "radio station in Palestine. This afternoon it broadcast a protest against a British Broadcasting Corporation statement which it interpreted as implying that there was current tension between Jews and Arabs.

Superstitious Laval

PARIS, Oct. 14 (U.P.A.): Laval, who is very superstitious, is reported to be afraid of number 13 and expected to be executed yesterday. He wrote farewell notes to his family and cleaned up all his correspondence in readiness to meet his expected fate.

Stop Press

Gandhiji To Be Weighed Against Yarn

MADRAS, Oct. 14 (A P. I.): Mr. Natarajan, President, Gandhi Bhaktha Balar Sangam, Mylapore, in a communication to the Press says that it is proposed to weigh Mahatmaji against yarn during his visit to this city and he appeals to Congressmen and organisations to extend their co-operation in this matter. Two prizes (gold medals), he adds, will be awarded for the finest quality of yarn.

DUTCH VIEW OF SOEKARNO.

BATAVIA, Oct. 14, (Reuter): The Dutch attitude in Java was expressed in Hiliversums Radio broadcast to-day declaring that Doctor Soekarno's position "is gradully becoming untenable. The result of his attitude will be a more speedy shipment of Allied as well as Netherlands troops to Indonesia".

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ISLAM NEVER IN DANGER

Permissive Joint Electorate Advocated

MR. HOOSEINBHOY LALLJEE ON SHIAS' ATTITUDE

"There is one aspect of joint and separate electorates which I earnestly wish to be considered. I believe there are among the Moslems an appreciable number who prefer joint electorates. There is no reason why those preferring to be in the joint electorates should be denied their liberty of thought and action because the majority of their community wish to have separate electorates. It should be made permissible for members of any community for whom separate electorates are provided to declare their desire to go into joint electorates and be allowed to do so. On such declaration they should be included in the joint register and should be allowed to vote and stand for election in the joint electorates; but such declaration, when made, must ever afterwards be final. Such a provision will demonstrate the strength of the opinion of those who believe in joint electorates, and will also afford an avenue for ultimately absorbing everybody into joint electorates as the strength of opinion in favour of joint electorates progressively grows" so said Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee in his presidential address to the All-Parties Shia Conference held in Lucknow on Sunday. The following is the text of his address:—

MY DEAR BRETHREN.

I am deeply grateful to you all my brethren for the kind reception that you have given me. I am also very much indebted to you for the great honour that you have done me by electing me as the President of this Conference. I fully realise the great responsibility that has thus fallen upon my shoulders, and I pray to God Almighty that he may be pleased to guide us in a manner so that I may to some extent be able to discharge to your satisfaction the great task that you my brethren have entrusted to my care at this critical time.

I also feel certain that by the Grace of God, with the presence of our Ulemas and so many of our well known brethren leaders and with the co-operation and help of all you brethren who have come from far off places, we shall be able satisfactorily to do our duty by our faith, our community, our people and our country.

You all are aware that the Shia Muslims, have been in existence ever since our Hazrat Ali Karamullah Vajahu May Peace be on him-the first Muslim to embrace Islam, succeeded our revered Holy Prophet as the Spiritual leader; and that our faith has always been as laid down by the Holy Quran, by our revered Prophet and by the principles laid down by our First Imam Hazrat Ali Karamullah Vajahu and our Holy Imam Hazrat Hasan and Hazrat Husain and their rightful descendants and our laws have been as defined by our Imam Hazrat Jaffer-as-Sadique and known as Shia Jafferi law.

The sacrifices made by the family of our Holy Prophet for the sake of our great religion and its principles of truth, humanity and brotherhood and in particular the shahadat of Imam Hussain who has been universally proclaimed as the world's greatest martyr for the unparalleled sacrifices he made for the same objectives, have always been chief sheet anchor of our faith, and these great sacrifices have guided us through the centuries and will continue to guide us for all times to come.

Wherever we have been and amongst whomsoever we have been, I feel we have proved that we have stood for truth, humanity brotherhood and we have not been wanting in sacrifices for these and principles and in truth we are at all Muslims as brothers, and others as brethren, and we shall always do so

SHIAS' PLACE IN INDIA

The Shias who came into India like other Muslims now number in this country over three crores (this I confidently say is an honest and conservative estimate if an honest and free census of the Muslim population is taken) and they not only have made India their home but claim to be true and good sons of India. We can say that we have observed and practised that Islamic faith and culture and have shown that spirit of tolerance sacrifice and brotherhood, which has been inherited by us from our Spiritual Imams. It cannot be denied that throughout India for generations the Shias have existed in the courts of Muslim and Hindu rulers, and even after the advent of the British both in British Indian territories and in Indian States, as an influential community and have rendered services consistent with our faith and culture which stand as a shining example of our devotion to the cause of our country and our people. My dear brethren, this has been all along our position in this country, and I will make bold to say that to deny these facts would be an act of sacrilege.

You all know that the Indian National Congress was founded by Indians over half a century ago; the records of the National Congress will show that Shia Muslims were in the forefront when this great Institution was founded, and for many years they held a position of great influence in that body. The Shia community has provided eminent members as President of the Congress, as well as important personages in that Institution, in addition to a large number of Shias who have been from time to time selected as Congress delegates and members. It will be admitted that even in the olden times when there were no Legislatures, no public voice or a free press, the Shia Muslims stood in the front rank to promote and defend the cause of the people of this our country.

In the like manner, when the All-India Muslim League was founded in 1906, it will be recollected and can also be seen from the records that the Shia Muslims have been from the beginning in the forefront as much as in the Congress and provided a number of eminent Shias the President of the League as also to become important and influential members of the Working Committee, as well as its delegates and members.

It is also a fact that during the Great War of 1914-18 which was proclaimed to have been fought for the safety of small states and for the protection of the rights of minorities and for establishing an equitable status for all the classes of mankind, and in substance that war was held out to be a fight for supremacy of right over might, Shia Muslims, both as members of the fighting forces as well as civilians, made great sacrifices which could be compared with those of any other sections of the people of this country, or for the matter of that, of any other country.

SHIAS IN KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

When the great Khilafat movement was started in 1919 in this country consistently with the aims and objects of the war of 1914-18 for the protection of the Muslim population of Muslim states of the Middle East, the whole Shia Muslim community plunged itself wholeheartedly into the struggle and did not spare any sacrifices monetary or otherwise for obtaining redress of the Khilafat wrongs. This is such a significant fact that I believe it is difficult for any group or class of persons howsoever inimical it may have now become to the Shias, not to acknowledge it. This is what I would like to say so for as we are concerned in this matter, but I do wish at the same time to say that we wish to express our appreciation for the support that was given and the sacrifices that were made by Hindus and other communities in this cause and this I believe is in consonance with the principles of our faith always to remember the sacrifices that are made for a good and right cause and to be grateful for the same as followers of the great martyr Imam Husain.

Some time after the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements, or about that time so far as I can remember, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, Lala Lajpat Rai and other Hindu leaders started the Hindu Mahasabha on the one hand for the protection of the political and religious rights of the Hindu community. On the other hand, a legitimate agitation was started by Dr. Ambedkar and his colleagues for the political rights and social uplift of the Scheduled classes. It was also about that time if I remember well that the non-Brahmins came forward to demand their rights vis-a-vis the Brahmins, and the Justice Party was formed in Madras to agitate for the rights of Non-Brahmins

Almost at about that time there was also another movement started for the protection of the rights of the working classes and for obtaining for them a higher status than that of slaves to which they had been condemned in the past and for improving the standard of life of the working classes. This movement in the interest of working classes was initiated by that able Institution known as the Servants of India Society which was started by that inspiring leader, the late lamented Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale had also established the Social Service League for achieving similar ideals of which body I am proud to say that my old friend and the well known Labour Leader Mr. N. M. Joshi was the heart and soul for many many years. I was associated with this body as its Joint Secretary for a number of years. This movement was also essential and will continue to be essential until the lot of the working classes and service classes is improved and their standard of life materially raised.

Very soon thereafter my late friend Col. Gidney and a few others also organised a body of their own; for the protection of the rights of the Anglo Indians and there also has been in existence for several years agitation for the rights of the Indian Christians, and recently the Sikhs have also come forward to demand protection for their rights. The Shia Muslims are an important and influential minority in this country and it is only the Shia Muslims who for a long time have not moved for their interest.

The Non-Brahmin people have secured for themselves reserved seats in the Central Constituencies and a fair share in the public services. In this respect a good deal is due to the ordinary class of Non-Brahmins who formed the Non-Brahmin Party of Kolhapur and Poona and to the Justice Party at Madras with men like the Hon. Sir R. S. Mudaliar, who have become devotees for the cause of Non-Brahmins and for keeping up continuous and sustained agitation for the same for years. The Non-Brahmin Party has also secured reserved seats in local bodies as also in Legislatures and in the services. They were even successful in securing ministerships in their own rights in Provincial Governments and also a representative on the Executive Council.

SEAT FOR SCHEDULED CLASSES.

As regards the seats for Scheduled classes the scheduled Classes, who have been the most backward, not to say poor and oppressed they also have secured by their sustained endeavours special electorates and reserved seats in the Legislatures and in the local bodies as also reserved posts in the services. They have been provided with seats as nominated members in the Central Legislature and have been given representation on the Executive Council of H. E the Viceroy in the person of Dr. Ambedkar who has been not only their leader but also their co-worker. This representation has been given pending the establishment of their right promised to them to enable them to have their representatives in the Central Legislature and in the Executive Council or Cabinets. In their present position they have certainly very few seats as nominated members in their own right but in consequence of their continued and sustained agitation they have been definitely promised elected representatives in larger numbers. All credit is due to them for having so well organised themselves and for having carried on a sustained agitation in the position they were, for securing their legitimate rights. in spite of their being economically and socially a most backward community.

To-day, we find that not only the British Government, but the Congress and the Muslim League, as also the Caste Hindus have acknowledged their demands and notwithstanding this the Scheduled Class people still feel that what has been conceded to them so far, has not been sufficient. They are determined not to rest contented until all their demands are acceded to them.

So far as the Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians are concerned, they have secured some representation by nomination in their own right in the Provincial and Central Legislatures, but they demand the right of election and safeguards. Already it is said that the leaders of the Congress are willing to accord these to them, and I have no doubt the British people will be only too glad to do so and as for Muslim League she will follow suit.

CLAIMS OF SIKHS.

Now with regard to the Sikhs they have, as I said above, put forward their claims and already their right to representation by nomination in their own right has been acknowledged, and as such their representatives are to be in the Central Legislature as well as in the Viceroy's Executive Council. It is well-known that the Sikhs have so vigorously carried on their agitation that it has been conceded that they should have separate electorates for returning their own elected representatives to the Legislatures as also that they should have adequate representation in the services as has been conceded to the Non-Brahmins, Anglo-Indians and the Scheduled Classes. All their demands we find have been agreed to in principle not only by the British Government but by both the Congress and the Muslim League as well as by the Caste Hindus.

What is important to note is that recently the Muslim League has been every now and then, if not on every conceivable occasion, declaring in unequivocal terms that it is willing and prepared to concede to the Sikhs their demands as a minority and has also not been slow in declaring that the Muslim League has supported and wishes to support the claims of all minorities. It is of great importance to note that the population of the Sikhs has been put down at about 6 millions, and therefore, the Sikhs are with the Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians, one of the smallest minority community in our country.

POSITION OF SHIA MINORITY

The position of the Shia minority, consisting as it does of 30 million Shia Muslims and able to take pride in being one of the most literate communities, is unsatisfactory. Its members are 75 per cent literate and they claim to be as true and patriotic sons of India as any other community and as true and good Mussalmans as any other class of Muslims. Despite this the Shias have no right to elect their own representatives nor have they any reserved seats to be filled either by election or even by nomination either in the local bodies or Provincial Legislatures, or in the Central Legislature, or any representation in the Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy or in the Ministries in the Provinces. Furthermore they have also no right of their own whatsoever in the services.

It is indeed difficult to find words to describe this anomaly nor can one give adequate expression to the feelings that exist and must exist among the Shia Muslims for this their helpless and hopeless position. Can it ever be asserted that a country or a part of a country can remain happy or complacent to say the least, so long as so great a proportion of its population as the Shia Muslims constitute in several parts of India is made to remain without any voice and representation in their own right, more so when such an important minority is literate and good and true to the soil, and specially when all other minorities have been as stated above vouchsafed by all concerned their due representation. Can such a state of affairs be in the interest of the peoples of India

A great deal is being said not only in this country but in all the countries, that the minorities must have proper representation, protection and adequate safeguards. This is not only being said but has been acknowledged as rightfully due to a minority and has been conceded everywhere including India. But it is only in the case of the most unfortunate Shia Muslim community in India that these principles have had no application. Not only have these principles not been applied to the Shia Muslims, but their claim for protection and safeguards as a minority is also sought to be challenged by certain interested quarters.

Mr. HOOSEINBHOY LALLJEE,
President, All-Parties Shia Conference.

CRYSTAL CLEAR RIGHT

In this country we had many a long and bitter agitation before the right of the minorities were conceded and it is most unfortunate that even now these lessons are being forgotten in the case of Shia Mussalmans. Can anyone expect that such a state of affairs will be tolerated for any length of time? The principle of according representation to minorities is so well accepted on all hands that it does not require now a statesman to realise it. It is as clear as crystal. It is only where there exists a shortsighted policy and a vindictive spirit that such an important question is kept pending without regard to the grave results which ensue from such a procrastinating policy. What consequences result from such a denial of rights to a minority cannot be described except with a feeling of grief and pain.

Many a violent struggle has been waged when these rights have been withheld from a people. Can any one deny that the two Great Wars would not have been waged and fought but for maintaining this broad principle and that the huge sacrifices been made have not yet established that the rights of minorities require to be adequately safeguarded.

During the last Great War and even to this day we find that in Europe, United States, Middle East, India, Africa, Far East countries and China, a cry is raised not by populace of these countries but by the great statesmen in these countries, for the protection of minorities and small states. The Congress and the Muslim League High Commands have been issuing communiques addressed to the people of the whole world that minorities and small states should be given the right of self-determination and proper representation, protection and safeguards. Will our people kindly remember that it is their first duty to apply these principles in this country to all minorities and show that what they preach they are also prepared to practise.

The British people have always prided themselves on their solemn declarations made from time to time through their Sovereigns guaranteeing minorities adequate protection and safeguards. The Congress has not been slow in making similar declarations and the All-India Muslim League too has followed them up very well.

WILL SHIA'S FALL SO LOW?

May I, therefore ask with all humility, why it is that all those concerned have not yet provided the Shia Muslim community what has been declared as essential for other minorities? Will they be able in these conditions to create in the minds of the Shia Muslims a feeling of confidence in their judgment? Will it still be their policy to accord these fundamental rights only after bitterness is increased after continued and sustained agitation and not until these rights and safeguards are wrenched from them.

Nobody can dispute that there exists amongst the Shia Muslims the some feelings and desire as exists among the other minorities for proper representation of their voice, protection and safeguards. Surely the Shias will not allow themselves to fall so low as to reduce their position beneath that of other communities including the Scheduled Classes; so as to say, to remain on sufference and mercy of others and to wait until others realise the cruel wrongs done by them to the Shias and thereafter to expect from them and be content with the crumbs that may be thrown to them as a great act of humanity or rather mercy and charity.

I have placed before you our position and the position of other minorities.

Our position with our Muslim brothers has always been that we have never done anything to obstruct their progress nor do we do anything which would come in the way of the protection of the legitimate rights either of the Muslims in India or of the Muslims outside. Not only that but we have done our best to help their progress in every walk of life and have wholeheartedly supported their claims as our brothers and it will be our concern and duty to do so. During the time when Muslims rule held sway in India, and even now wherever Muslim Princes or Indian Princes have been ruling, we have been one with our brothers both in the fighting forces and as civilians.

I have already said earlier that we had thrown ourselves in the Khilafat agitation as enthusiastically as any other section of the Muslims. Even prior to 1919 whenever we learnt that the Turks or the Arabs were being unfairly treated and on many occasions unfair treatment had been meted out to them—we had been with our brethren in so far as it lay with us. During the Great War I and thereafter, and also during Great War II and even now, we have been and shall be with our Muslim brothers for the legitimate rights of Muslims all over. The way in which the British and the allied nations began backing out from their solemn promises to Muslim States, and more particularly from the solemn undertaking given to Arabs in Palestine, as soon as the tide of war began to turn in their favour during the last war although this turn of the tide was brought about by the sacrifices and support given to them by the Muslims as well, has always been denounced and condemned by us in common with all other Muslim groups.

Once again now that the same position has come and fresh attempts are being made to recede from solemn promises and undertakings, let us make it amply clear to all concerned that we are and we shall be with all our Muslim brothers wherever they be in their fight for their rights and for seeing that solemn promises and undertakings are carried out.

WHAT INDIAN MUSALMANS FOUGHT FOR

Indian Musalmans have not fought these wars as mercenary soldiers, sailors or airmen. They have not fought for establishing the rule of brute force over a rule of right, they have certainly not fought to see Muslims or any Muslim State and more particularly Muslim Holy places like Palestine, Hejaz and Iran dominated by Non-Muslims. To take advantage of the successes in the achievement of which Muslim blood has been shed, and to attempt to establish non-Muslim domination over Muslims or Muslim States and particularly over Muslim Holy Places would not only be an act of gross ingratitude but would be an act calculated to make Muslims feel that they have been made to participate in an irreligious deed. The great and serious implication of such a policy I dare not expound at length; suffice it well be to observe that to slight the religious feelings of 500 million Muslims in this manner and on this score must sooner or later recoil on those responsible for such a policy.

The British, the Americans and the Russians fully know how the Muslims and other Indian people stood by the cause of the United Nations all throughout in their most critical and perilous time, a time when America stood aloof watching the developments and when Russia was actually on the side of the enemy.

Let every Britisher once again remember that time. Let British statesmanship take a note that Muslims have not forgotten what has happened after the Great War I and their joining in the last war was only possible when an earnest appeal was made to stand for right against might and in the belief that British statesmanship will not again err on that score. When joining in the war effort, the Muslims felt that the British would put right the wrongs that had been inflicted after Great War I on Muslims and if I may say, on all Asiatics except the Japanese who as is well-known become really powerful and later on even aggressive with the help of the British.

Muslims all over the world stood by the Allies in this war and after having made all sacrifices necessary for complete victory they expect from all concerned that they shall not remain in any position of inferiority but should remain as equals and to be allowed to become as powerful and as independent as any other country.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

I hope and trust that British statesmanship will not once again forget the lessons of history. Let me tell them as their friend frankly that please remember that times have changed and no people can now remain as they were before, and what is more, no people can afford to rely upon any other people howsoever they may be placed, if they persistently go back for one reason or another upon their solemn promises and declarations made to their friend in the hour of their need.

Further let me also tell the Britishers as their friend that they cannot now expect that friendship which has been tried and which has stood so well by them can remain helpful if again and again pledges are not carried out by honourable people. They must own their former error as to what happened after the last great war, and without loss of time they must now declare that they do stand by their pledges, remembering that we are all not yet out of the wood. It is not necessary to recapitulate what Muslims have done of which I have personal knowledge as a member of the Supply and Defence Consultative for about four years, that is from their very inception, and for a long time as the only elected Muslim member from the Assembly. Suffice it to say that we have done all we could and we do take pride in what both H. E the Viceroy Lord Wavell, and H.E. the C-in-C Sir Auchinleck have said, not only as the Viceroy and C-in-C of India but as the Commanders of Indian forces which really turned the tide of the war and contributed to the United Nations' ultimate success. I ask what more can be required of us to get justice and fairplay.

U.S.A. SUPPORT TO JEWISH IMMIGRATION RESENTED

So far as the American people are concerned, many all over the world had hoped great things from them, but I am sure every day that passes does not show the fulfilment of those hopes, However, as far as the Muslim communities are concerned I must say we are not only sadly disappointed but we wish to tell them frankly that their present policy with regard to Jewish immigration into Palestine is certainly most objectionable and if they persist in such a policy then they will not only not have Muslims as their friends but Muslims will have to be hostile to them If they really feel for Jewish people, why is it not possible for them to provide space for the Jews in their great and vast continent? Why is it that they do not suggest Jewish immigration into the vast sub-continent of Australia and other places? I would also remind the Americans that the Turks and the Arabs have done yeomen service to them all throughout this war and no one knows better than the Americans themselves how they withstood German pressure and influence. The position taken up during the war by the people of North Africa, Syria Lebanon and more particularly by the people of Iran and the co-operation and help they extended to the Americans and other allied nations are too well-known and after all this, if they will not show their appreciation of these services and efforts, then surely they cannot expect to create any good opinion of themselves amongst these races or to establish business relations with them or to have any other form of collaboration.

We are told that the British people are being pressed by the Americans to help the immigration of Jews into Palestine. Well, if it is so, the Americans are doing a grievous wrong. Let us, however, remind our British friends that we have been by their side from the beginning of the war whilst the Americans really came in two years after the outbreak of hostilities. Nor is that all. Until the Americans entered the war, they were content to act as shrewd businessmen and no one can forget the deal which was put over in England's dark hour when for 40 or 50 old American Destroyers given to Great Britain were exchanged for a lease of an islan ddependency of Britain. Besides, it will be acknowledged that had it not been for all the facilities and help of our armed forces and the co-operation of our civilian population in 1941-43 the strategic position of America and the Allies in the South East Asia war zone would not have been what it has so soon become.

RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS IRAN & TURKEY DEPLORABLE

So far as the Russians are concerned, we have also to tell that the Muslims all over the world cannot bear to see a desire on the part of Russia to acquire a part of Turkey or to establish a sphere of influence in Iran. Our erstwhile ally ought not to forget their perilous position when German Forces had reached the Caucasus, as also the timely help and support the Muslim countries of the Middle East and more particularly Iran gave to them. This country has also claims for gratitude on Russia inasmuch as it helped them Russians to the best of its abilities from 1940 onwards and also despatched large quantities of food stuffs and other articles of which there was considerable shortage in this country and in consequence we suffered more than one calamity. We certainly demand that Iran and Turkey must be free of all outside trammels.

It is also to be remembered that while this country was resisting the Japanese threat of invasion on this country Russia did not even declare war on Japan and was content to be a neutral and this country must insist that Britain must take this important fact into serious consideration before yielding to Russia's demand to have a sphere of influence in Iran or to annex any part of Turkey. It is difficult to conceive why both Great Britain and U.S.A. do not insist upon Russia to give effect to the terms of the Tri-partee agreement signed at Teheran by President Roosevelt. Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill to immediately withdraw their troops from Iran as soon as war against Germany had concluded. The people of this country are not unfriendly towards Russia but surely they cannot remain so if small or less powerful nations who have stood by the Allies are to be preyed upon. What these small states rightly expect is—and that was the chief war aim of the last titanic struggle—that might shall not be right but that right shall always prevail over force and might in all disputes between big or small states. We Shias are more particularly concerned about the independency of Iran. Iran must be entirely free and it is the duty of all of us who have fought in the last war and contributed to the defeat of Germany to demand the absolute independence of Iran with one voice.

Now coming to our own country you all know we Shias have full and complete self-Government. We certainly feel that the great Indian National Congress Organisation has not taken us into its fullest confidence, and contrary to expectation we found that fairplay and justice which we expected from a great National body like the Congress, was not freely accorded to us and more particularly we cannot forget what took place in this Province when Congress party was in Governance here.

However, I feel we must make it clear that while we are second to none in our demand for full and complete self-government in our country we do insist that all groups or classes whether localised in a particular area or spread out must have their due place therein and their due rights and privileges must be safeguarded to them and amongst these group must be included the great Shia community which certainly is equally entitled with other minorities to proper safeguards and adequate representation. We also feel it very much that such a great national institution like the Congress should not have failed to duly recognise us ere now. I know you all are so fully aware of all this that I do not wish to take more of your time.

ISLAM NEVER IN DANGER

Now coming to our own Community I have already told you we feel that we are certainly entitled to the same rights as all others and the Shia Muslims are as important a minority as any other and the same rights as have been conceded to other minorities must be vouchsafed to us. I would not like to say at present anything regarding the relationship that exists between the different sects of Islam nor do I also wish to say anything regarding the position that has been existing between our Sunni brothers and ourselves. These are so well-known to all that unless a pointed question is raised in this respect I do not propose nor do I think it prudent to say anything It is sometimes said that Islam is in danger I do not subscribe to this view I say that Islam has never been in danger, will never be in danger and that it is the belief of every Musalman of all the sects of Islam that Islam shall always prevail on God's earth It is said unity amongst Muslims is essential and much more so at the present time. I certainly agree with this view. It is said that we should remember how Britishers united when bombs were raining over them. We do remember all that. But I submit it is also necessary to adopt those measures which Britishers then adopted and which resulted in unity amongst their ranks. Now let us see how Britishers brought about that unity. The first thing the Conservative Party which was in a great majority in Parliament did was to invite the Labour Party and the Liberal Party to form a joint cabinet with the Conservatives and the next thing they did was to appoint the Opposition leader Mr. Attlee as the Deputy Premier to Mr. Churchill who was then the Premier.

Not only that but all the important portfolios were so allotted to individuals as not to make the least discrimination between the Conservative and Labour or the Liberal. Great care was taken to see that the opposition parties felt as secure and comfortable as possible and a pledge was taken all that the members of the Parliament numbering about 620 although mostly belong to three parties were one and all bound to support each and every Minister and generally the whole Cabinet. Why, at the Conference between President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill when actually election campaign had been going on, when so much was being said personally against even Mr. Churchill and Mr. Attlee not only by their followers, but by themselves, Mr. Churchill and the Conservatives true to the need of the time invited Mr. Attlee to accompany Mr. Churchill to that great conference.

Now, my dear brothers, please consider whether anything approaching this has been done by us when unity is asked for, when unity is said to be all that is required and whether it is fair to say when such a course is not adopted that the other side is responsible for anything. I beseech you my brethren to consider this most seriously and most dispassionately. I am not one of those who think that such an intelligent and literate community as the Shias cannot understand this position. Nay I will go further and say that it is a mistake to say on the one hand that unity is essential and we must for the time being drop everything and work for unity, whilst on the hand to urge with equal force that all that is being said by the other side is false, that it is all being said because they are misled and misguided by the enemies and further that all those who do not join are dishonest. Can this bring about unity or is it even a serious attempt to bring about unity?

THREAT TO SHIAS

We are also told to join unreservedly as followers, otherwise Muslim interests will suffer and much more the interests of Shias. What does this signify? It signifies a threat and a threat which suggests that our position will be still worse than it is at present. I submit it is really unfair to treat us so. We know we are suffering and to be told that we shall have to suffer still more is to say the least adding insult to injury and I ask is this the right way to bring about unity or is it only meant to blame us? I hope and trust this is not seriously meant. I hope and trust this has been said with a view only to create a fear in us and is not seriously intended. This is the sort of attitude that has caused minorities to claim their right for protection and for safeguards. It shows clearly there is, to say the least, discrimination and much more can come. And this, my dear brothers, is our position. It has never been that an influential and literate community has been in such a hopeless position. However there we are. It is we who have brought about this condition. I feel very much that even the backward, nay, even the poor depressed classes, have been up and doing, while we have been doing nothing. We do not want favours; we only want our rights and protection I beseech you to consider your position. Please do not exhibit to the world that you cannot do what the Scheduled Classes can do. I am one of those who only want justice for my own community. I am one of those who have always stood for giving justice to others. I have supported Muslims. I have supported Non-Brahmins. I have supported Scheduled Classes. I have supported Service and Labour classes. My objective has been to give them all their due rights. Let them be satisfied that have rights, and treat them well and you will find that all will have ultimately one objective and when there is one objective there will be unity and when there is unity you will have all that you want. Create confidence and remove suspicion and to do so, no price is too great. Trust begets trust and finally please do as Britishers did and treat even the opposite parties equally. Even give them more and you must succeed. A majority can never be the loser if it is on the right path by conceding to

(Continued on Page 3)

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Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 p. m.
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VIKRAMADITYA
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Administrations: Apply a few drops of liquid Pigmeto on the white spots and gently rub into the skin till dry; this should be done twice a day. 'Sebula Comp' to be taken, two tablets, twice a day with tepid water. The skin should be washed with Chaulmoogra Soap at least every alternate day. This will keep the pores clean and aid the curative process. Patients should have easy evacuation of the bowels every day. The disease aggravates when the patients are constipated. Always take nutricious food. Continue the administration of these two external and internal specifics for a reasonable time and amazingly watch the result.

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ISLAM NEVER IN DANGER

(Continued from Page 2)

the minority, for after all what is the minority going to do, they will have to come to majority if they want anything tangible.

CONFERENCE TO FORMULATE SHIA DEMAND

I have stated fully and frankly the unfortunate position of the Shia community. It is for the Conference to formulate our demands. That will be done, of course, in the first instance, in the Subjects Committee, and I do not propose to anticipate the resolutions that the Committee will place before you. I may quote, however, from the Minute prepared by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, a great liberal leader, neither pro-Hindu nor anti-Musalman, for the Minorities Committee of the second Round Table Conference. The following are the passages to which I refer:

(1) 'Whether the Moslem and other minorities' representation is to be secured by means of separate electorates or by reservation of seats for them in joint electorates.

(2) The allocation of seats in the local legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal.

As regards the first question-namely, separate versus joint electorates—the question has been discussed threadbare both here and in India. It is obvious that in Provinces where the Moslems are in a minority their coming into the joint electorates is more in their interests and for their protection. Once effective safeguards are provided, as stated above, in the matter of religion, culture, personal laws, social practices, education, fair share in the public services, adequate representation in the legislature, there is no clash or divergence of interest between the different communities, and it is really safer for the minorities to come into the joint electorates. For, unless the Moslem voters have a voice in the election of the majority community members, the former would have no hold on the latter. This has been recognised by Important Moslem leaders such as H. H. The Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, and others—and if they are given reservation of seats they will be quite secure. But, whatever the real merits of this question may be, it is perfectly obvious that the Moslems cannot be forced against their wishes to come into the joint electorates.

If they want still to stick to separate electorates they must be allowed to have them. Keeping different communities in separate watertight compartments must inevitably prove a great obstacle in the evolution of national unity and national self-government, and will render very difficult in practice the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. It is therefore urged that separate electorates should not be extended further than where they exist, and the other minorities should secure their proper representation by reservation of seats in joint electorates. What is hoped is that the Moslems and the Sikhs, after some experience of the new constitution of self-government for India, will see the advantage to themselves and the country of coming into joint electorates. It should therefore be provided that if at any time at least two-thirds of the Moslems, representatives in any legislature decide in favour of joint electorates, thereafter joint electorates should be established for that legislature. It is not therefore right to create at this juncture further separate compartments.

There is one aspect of joint and separate electorates which I earnestly wish to be considered. I believe there are among the Moslems an appreciable number who prefer joint electorates. There is no reason why those preferring to be in the joint electorates should be denied their liberty of thought and action because the majority of their community wish to have separate electorates. It should be made permissible for members of any community for whom separate electorates are provided to declare their desire to go into joint electorates and be allowed to do so. On such declaration they should be included in the joint register and should be allowed to vote and stand for election in the joint electorate; but such declaration, when made, must ever afterwards be final.

Such a provision will demonstrate the strength of the opinion of those who believe in joint electorates, and will also afford an avenue for ultimately absorbing everybody into joint electorates as the strength of opinion in favour of joint electorates progressively grows.

For the views put forward and the suggestions made by me I beg my brother delegates' unprejudiced consideration. They are capable of further adjustment wherever necessary, and I implore all to put their heads together for a solution. I have no communal bias and I belong to no communal organisation.'

While I quote the above, I must say that since then some radical changes have taken place and what we have to consider is:—

(1) Whether we should have reservation and safeguards in the general Constituency in the Muslim Minority Provinces and in the Muslim Majority Provinces,
or
(2) Whether we should have reservation and safeguards in the general Constituency, and only so far where Muslims are in the minority,
or
(3) Whether we should have reservations and safeguards in composite separate Muslim electorates, both in the minority and the Majority Provinces,
or
(4) Whether we should have, if it come to, reservations and safeguards in both Hindustan and the Pakistan,
or
(5) Whether we should have separate electorates wherever we be. But when the smallest of communities and the smallest of nations are now demanding their right of self-determination for the preservation of their community or nation, no one can deny that the Shia Community of three crores should not ensure their position, and, it is the duty of every Shia Musalman to try for it, to beg for it and to exert for it.

House Collapse In Fort

Tenants Escape Injuries

The rear portion of an old four-storeyed rainshackle building, situated in the Maruti Lane, Fort, suddenly collapsed on Sunday afternoon. Fortunately none was injured.

On receipt of the information the police appeared on the scene and took vacant possession of the building the tenants being completely thrown out on the pavements. Tenants in the adjoining building had also to vacate The facades of both the buildings are guarded by the police.

TARDEO JARTHOSHTI MANDAL

Appreciation Of Services Of Dr. Mogrelia

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal write:—"The Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal has been doing yeoman service for the well-being of Zoroastrians of Tardeo and it's environs in particular and of the whole city in general, ever since its inception fifteen years ago. As co-founder and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Nusserwanji F. Mogrelia has succeeded in putting the Mandal on a sound footing. At a time when the supply of food-grains and articles of domestic consumption of reliable quality were obtainable only at high prices demanded by the average Bania, the store started by this Mandal has supplied a long felt want for the poor and middle classes of the community, who have been able to effect considerable saving in their monthly bill. The store which is now run under Government supervision since the introduction of rationing has been meeting the requirements of families equally well. Besides, the cutting, sewing and embroidery classes, run by the Mandal, are doing invaluable work for the girls.

To appreciate the selfless services of Dr. Mogrelia the life and soul of the Mandal, in spite of his failing health and at considerable loss to his professional practice a movement is set afoot by his friends and admirers to give an address in a beautiful casket. It is hoped his co-religionists will lend willing support to the move. Donations may be sent to (1) Mrs. Ruttonbai F. Pavri, Petit Mansion (A Block), Gowalia Tank Road, (2) Mrs. Gaimai K. Driver Dr. Engineer's Building, Kashinath Road, Tardeo, (3) Manekji Dastur B. Bhathena, Mithaiwala Agiari, Grant Road.

Money saved after deducting expenses will go to the help of the three Classes.

HINDU GYM. BEAT C. C. I.

N. Colah & Phadkar Knock Up Centuries

Two sparkling centuries by N. H. Colah and D. G. Phadkar were recorded at the Brabourne Stadium when the match between the C.C.I. and the Hindu Gymkhana was resumed on Sunday. V. M. Merchant, who captained the Hindu Gymkhana side, was out with 56 to his credit. S. H. Colah who led the C. C. I. team and who was unbeaten with 54 on Saturday did no bat on Sunday.

The C. C. I. went in to bat first and were all out for 269. N. H Colah being the top-scorer with 104 which included twelve fours.

The medium-paced slow-spinner J. J. Kore bowled splendidly and was responsible for six wickets which cost him 67 runs.

The Hindu Gymkhana replied with 286 for the loss of only six wickets thus winning the match outright. Phadkar remained unbeaten with 117.

The scores were as follow:—

C. C. I.

K. C. Ibrahim c Chandorkar b Rangnekar 13; N. H. Colah st. Chandorkar b Kore 104; V. N. Raiji st. Chandorkar b Kore 11; U. M. D. Thackersey c Merchant b Kore 0; S. H. M. Colah retired 54; K. R. Meherhomji l.b.w. b Phadkar 26; M. I. Merchant c S. Palwankar b Kore 5; M. N. Raiji st. Chandorkar b Kore 15; K. H. Johanputra c Phadkar b S. Palwankar 1; K. K. Tarapore c b Kore 13; A. U. Botawala not out 2. Extras 25. Total 269.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. G. Phadkar 38/1; M. R. Rege 32/0 K. M. Rangnekar 23/1; V. M. Merchant 9/0 Y. B. Palwankar 10/0; J. J. Kore 67/6; S. M. Gandhi 26/0; S. V. Palwankar 39/1.

HINDU GYMKHANA

V. M. Merchant b K. Tarapore 56; M. K. Mantri c Meherhomji b Tarapore 29; D. G. Phadkar not out 117; M. R. Rege l.b.w. b Tarapore 4; K. M. Rangnekar c Thackersey b Johanputra 38; Y. B. Palwankar l.b.w. b M. N. Raiji 15; K. V. Palkankar c Ibrahim b M. N. Raiji 11; S. V. Palwankar not out 10. (The rest did not bat). Extras 6. Total for (6 wickets) 286.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. K. Tarapore 70/3; M. N. Raiji 88/2; K Johanputra 52/1.

A DRAWN GAME

POONA, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Playing a one-day match against Mr. Osborne's XI, the St. Xaviers College team, from Bombay, put up a poor show and just managed to force a draw.

St. Xavier's College: 145 for 8 wickets.

The visitors will play a match tomorrow against a Deodhar's XI on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana ground.

Scores: Mr. Osborne's Eleven: 325 for six wickets declared.

SIND PENTANGULAR CRICKET

KARACHI, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): The Europeans qualified to meet the Muslims—last year's champions in the semi-final of the Sind Pentangular cricket tournament, by virtue of their first innings lead of 109 runs against The Rest today. The former made 271.

With a deficit of 109 runs, the rest commenced their second knock, and had made 136 for the loss of seven wickets at the close of play. J. Britto was the top scorer with 66 runs

OPTION FOR CZECHS

BOMBAY, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Czechoslovak nationals, who have their permanent residence, or right of domicile, on the territory of the former Sub-Carpathian Russia, may exercise their right of option for the Czechoslovak citizenship before January 1, 1946, according to a Press Note issued by the Czech Consulate in Bombay. The Czech Consul says that all those concerned should immediately get in touch with him so that he can supply them with instructions and forms of options.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Shud 9, 2001.
Muslim: Zilkad 8, 1364
Parsi: Ardibehest 12, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-33 a.m. (S. T.
Sunset: 6-16 p.m. (S. T.).
Hightide: 6-19, 17-52 (S. T.).
Lowtide: —, 13-10 (S. T.).
Municipal Corporation: 3 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

MALAYALAM DRAMA: Under the auspices of the Kyrali Kala Prakadna Sangam, a drama in Malayalam, "President Sudhakaran", will be performed at the R. M. Bhat High School Hall, Parel at 7 p.m., to-day.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH: Urgent meeting of the Managing Committee, at 6-0 p.m., in the office of Sangh at Parel.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY: Mr. G. P. Razzratnan on the "Humour in modern Poetry" at 7 p.m., at Vanmali Hall Dadar (B. B. & C. I Rly.).

"YOU" MEETING: Tell-it-to-You (Hat Speeches) will be lively agenda at the meeting of Youths' Own Union —You—, to-day (Monday), to be held at Cama Oriental Institute's Library Hall at 5-30 p.m.

RADICAL STUDENTS UNION: Mr B. R. Lajmi will conduct a Scientific Politics Study Class from to-day 'Monday) in the Girgaum office Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, at 5-30 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN EVENING: To-day, at 6-15 p.m., at Mazdaznan Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, Miss N. J. Khambatta B. Sc. will speak on "Chemistry of Iron," and Miss H. C. Mavalwalla will speak on "Photosynthesis".

"A" WARD CONGRESS DAL: Members are expected to be present at 7 a.m., to-morrow, at the ward office. They should bring their Dal cap and badges with them. All those who wish to join should also come.

QUIT ASIA DAY: Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Congress 'Quit India' Day will be observed today in the office 42, Kennedy Bridge. Mr. Ashok Mehta, Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy, Mr. Umashankar Dixit and others will address a meeting in the offices, at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

Royal Institute Of Science Exhibition

One of the major attractions of the forthcoming Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Royal Institute of Science will be the Scientific Exhibition. It will be kept open to the public from 16th to 19th November, 1945.

The celebrations will commence on the 15th November with the Inaugural ceremony by H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

B. P. C. C.'s Urgent Meeting

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m (S. T.), to-morrow, at the Congress House.

Delhi Denies Newsprint Quota To "Prakash"

Mr. M. L. Kelaa the editor of the Hindi daily "Prakash", Agra, writes that his paper, seized in August 1942 but "released" in February 1945, has not been allowed by Government its newsprint quota even after eight months of its "release."

The latest Government of India's reply dated Sept. 28, 1945, to his repeated requests for newsprint quota only repeats:

The Government of India have very carefully considered your request for resumption of publication of your newspaper the "Daily Prakash," but regret that they are unable to revise the decision already communicated to you in this Department letter of even number dated the 4th July 1945."

SARDAR PATEL'S BIRTH-DAY ANNIVERSAY

It has been decided by the following institutions namely, Sri Bombay Patidar Samaj Sir Patidar Stri Samaj Sri Patidar Yuvak Sangh, Sri Patel Club, Sri Vile Parle Patidar Mandal Sri Gohilwa Leva Patidar Mandal and Sri Halari Leva Patidar Mandal to celebrate the 71st birthday anniversary of Sri Sardar Patel and to present him with a purse.

An earnest appeal is made to all Patidars residing in Bombay and its suburbs to make this function a brilliant success by co-operating wholeheartedly and contributing to the purse according to each one's best capacity.

Coupons of the value of Rs 1,000, 500, 100, 25, 10, 5 and 1 have been issued. Further information regarding the celebration can be had from the secretaries of the organising committee at Mafatlal Baug French Bridge, Bombay 7.

The annual Dasserah Day will be celebrated by the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahmin Sangh, at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow at Waghle Memorial Hall, Chikitsak High School Kandewadi.

ON A. I. R.

MONDAY, Oct. 15.
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Laxmibai Kelkar 8-45 Dilruba 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9.10 Tomorrow 9-15 Mohammad Rafi 9-30 Bhajan 9-45 A I R Bhajan Mandali 12-30 p.m. Dadre 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Songs (M) 1-30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 N G Gokhale 5-20 Vali Mohammad 5-35 Instr. Duet 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Dattoba Tawade 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6.45 N G Gokhale 7-45 Music From Film 8-0 Vali Mohammad 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 A I R Orchestra 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Rageshri (Sarangi) 9-45 Common Man and Coming Age 10-0 Kusum Shrof and Sisters (G Chorus) 10-15 Mohammad Rafi 10-30 Laxmibai Kelkar

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Dulari
&
others

138256

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.

—William Pitt (The Younger)

The Bombay Chronicle

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

The cordial reception given to the Congress President in the Punjab and other places, his bringing about unity in the Congress ranks in that province and rallying all Nationalist Muslims round the Congress programme and policy testify to the growing feeling among thinking Muslims that, in the words of the President himself, the plan on which he and the Congress are trying to focus the attention of the Muslims is the best plan for the Muslim community and that the path shown by the communal organisations "would lead the Muslims not to the sea of bliss but to a sandy desert." The Congress plan includes the Federation of the whole of India with the utmost possible autonomy to the Provinces, including residuary powers, consistent with the safety of common national interests, fundamental rights conceding full religious liberty to all, and an economic programme fully safeguarding the interests of the masses. Let these facts be brought home to the Muslim masses in all provinces, let Congress and non-Congress Nationalist Muslims make common cause and contest almost every Muslim seat at the elections and we have no doubt they will achieve remarkable success and explode the myth that the Muslim League is the sole representative of the Muslims of India.

It is most gratifying to note that Nationalist Muslims both in and out of the Congress have already started a united election propaganda in many provinces. A spirited defence of their policy was made by Mr. M. Y. Nurie, President, Bombay Branch of the Indian Muslim Majlis, at a press conference held in the Bombay Council Hall on Friday. Pointing out how the Muslim Ulema had stood up for Indian independence even before 1857 and how the Jamiat-ul-Ulema had made common cause with the Congress ever since the Khilafat movement of 1920, Mr. Nurie remarked: "The Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Muslim Nationalists do not put forward any pre-requisite for taking part in the struggle for national independence. As nationalist Muslims we believe that once we are free from foreign yoke we can settle our disputes and shape our destiny. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Muslim nationalists further stand for social revolution after the country has achieved its freedom, because we believe that such a revolution alone can help in improving the lot of Muslim masses in India". And in contrast he pointed out how Mr. Jinnah opposed the Khilafat movement and how, though in 1937 the League had changed its goal to independence, its leaders did not believe in that. Even as late as 1944 Mr. Jinnah in a statement to the 'News Chronicle" had made it clear that he would be satisfied if India was given something on the line of that which was enjoyed by Egypt. On the most discussed question of Pakistan Mr. Nurie is refreshingly frank and full. Nationalist Muslims, he said, condemned Pakistan because it would disintegrate the solidarity of Muslims in India as well as the country as a whole and because it would prevent India from playing an international role in politics, helping Muslim countries round about her. He also explained how Pakistan would economically weaken Muslims saying: "The proposed division indicated that that part of India where industries were developed and the masses were socially and politically conscious would remain in Hindustan and that part would become Pakistan which was mostly agricultural and backward. Such a division would delay the revolutionary progress of the country and thus hamper general growth and progress". Altogether, Mr. Nurie's address is a valuable contribution to the Muslim Nationalists' election propaganda.

We have suggested above that every possible seat must be contested by Nationalist Muslims, Mr. Nurie has suggested two good reasons for that. One is that the elections are being contested on the issue of Pakistan and it is essential that to avert the evil of vivisection every Muslim opposed to it must register his vote, whatever may be the majority decision in any constituency. Another is that Nationalist Muslims must muster as strong as they can at the Constituent Assembly to be elected by the legislatures. If care is taken to see that the economic consequences of Pakistan are brought home to the masses particularly in rural areas, we have no doubt the Nationalist Muslims will come off with flying colours

British Officer's Warning

Mr. David Carpenter, an English officer, who seems to have moved about India and among Indian military officers with open eyes and a responsive mind has had the courage to face the facts of the Indian situation squarely and bluntly to confront the British public with them His article in the British Weekly "Tribune"—founded by Sir Stafford Cripps and once edited by the present Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan—is a frank account of what is no secret to India but which, for Britishers, unwilling to know the reality, will be a "sensational" revelation. But it is no more than the truth that never before in the history of Indo-British relations was there in India such intense hostility to, even hatred for, Britain and the British as now. That being so Mr. Carpenter's is a grave warning to his countrymen of the serious consequences of any further continuation of Britain's present attitude to India.

What is particularly gratifying to us is Mr. Carpenter's revelation of the mind and feelings of Indian officers. They have no love for Japanese or German Fascism. But they have absolutely no love for the British either. They, too, are patriots and humanly sensitive enough to be "embittered by discrimination and by the superior attitude of their British fellow-officers". They no less than their other compatriots want British imperialism to quit India. And we particularly note the fact reported by Mr. Carpenter on the authority of personal knowledge and experience that the Muslim officers in the army have no faith in Pakistan, but would prefer a Congress Government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru. This may or may not come as a rude shock to Muslim League leaders. But the British would do well to heed Mr. Carpenter's warning about the temper and feelings of the people of India.

Frankly Speaking

Indians In Malaya

Whatever may be the position of Indians in Malaya under the proposed "reforms", their position just at present seems to be extremely uncertain, to judge from recent reports, which are neither full nor frequent. The news about the arrest of Dr. Menon, a prominent leader of the Indian community, was cabled to India nearly a fortnight after the arrest. It is widely suspected that many other Indians have been arrested, including another leader, Mr. Raghavan. But neither the Government of India nor any other body has published any information as to how many Indians have been arrested and why. Surely it was the duty of the Government to secure and publish this information. An Agent to Malaya is understood to have been already appointed. If so he should proceed to Malaya without any delay and as suggested by Pandit Kunzru and Mr. P. N. Sapru, he may well be accompanied by a few non-official Indians including a member or two of the Standing Committee on Emigration.

Safeguard Their Interests

It may be presumed that most, if not all, of the Indians arrested will be put on some sort of trial. It is just and fair from every point of view that the trials should be conducted by the Civil Government which is expected to replace soon the present military administration, that the trials should be public and the accused should be given all necessary legal assistance, Pandit Kunzru and Mr. Sapru pertinently remark about the Indians: "They have no one but the Government of India and the leaders of Indian public opinion to look up to ensure that they are treated not merely with justice but with the consideration required by the very difficult position in which they were placed for four years by the utter inability of Britain to give them the slightest help during this period. While care was taken to evacuate from Penang almost every Britisher not a single Indian, man, woman or child, was allowed to board the ship which conveyed the British residents from Penang to Singapore". Realising these facts about the helpless Indians in Malaya Government should issue very soon a statement explaining the present position of the Indians and what steps are being taken to safeguard their interests.

Serious Situation

The situation in Indonesia is worsening so steadily and to such an extent that the crisis has been very nearly reached in it. It is now merely a question of days before a country wide flare up resulting in much death and destruction becomes a grim reality. The report is of grave import that Dr. Soekarno and his colleagues have left Batavia for an unknown destination. It is probably because the Nationalists have lost faith in the will or ability of the Allies to solve the deadlock in a manner that does not do injustice to themselves and their country, which is no longer willing to remain a Dutch possession or dependency. Indeed, the Allies have been permitting Dutch troops to land in Java the consequences of which, once the Dutch are there in force, the Nationalists are not such fools as to fail to understand. It is being tentatively suggested that the Nationalist leaders have lost control over the situation which has now been taken over by the extremists. This may well happen soon if the efforts of Dr. Soekarno and his colleagues are frustrated and defeated by the Dutch and their Allies. Incidentally, we are glad to note that the tragic incident between the Indonesians and Indian troops was due to mistaken identity. But it is a serious warning of what may happen if the situation is allowed to deteriorate further out of regard for Dutch imperialism.

Chiang-Mao Agreement

The other day the world received the highly welcome communique about the results up-to-date of the negotiations between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and the communist leader, General Mao Tse-tung. There are "major political issues" yet to be settled. But what had been agreed upon was by no means unimportant and constituted an encouraging basis for further negotiations and eventually complete agreement. Considerable concessions were made on both sides. The Generalissimo agreed to abandon one-party rule by the Kuomintang and conceded full and equal status to all parties. He also postponed the People's Congress. The Communist leader on his part agreed to reduce from 48 to 20 divisions the communist armed forces which are the backbone of their existence to-day. All this was the reflection of a spirit which was given specific expression in the joint declaration that both parties were thoroughly opposed to civil war, that they were determined to avoid it and that they were resolved to work for the achievement of a progressive, democratic united China under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Strange Report

What could better bring a sense of relief and encourage hopes of a peaceful and amicable unification of China and her people? To the friends of China, therefore, the news must come as a rude and painful surprise that General Mao Tse-tung, in a report to the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party at Yenan, accused the "ruling cliques of the Kuomintang" of preparing to launch civil war in China when the Japanese forces are evacuated. This news is so directly inconsistent with the commitments and declarations of only two days previously that it does not make any sense. It is difficult even to imagine that either of the two leaders signed the communique with the intention of going back upon it by preparing civil war or by indulging in imaginary accusations about civil war. There seems to be some serious mistake in the report of General Mao's statement at Yenan.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Warning To Planners

Most of us and our big industrialists are eagerly looking forward to the availability of old condemned machinery and plant of other countries so that we too may "industrialise" our Country.

It is time we reconsidered our plans. Our competitors are far ahead of us; they are far advanced from what they were four years hence. "EXCELSIOR" is their watchword. They are condemning and replacing the old plants because they find them incapable of standing competition with even their own improved ones. Their machinery of tomorrow will be a further improvement on that of today.

If we are, for reasons within and beyond our control, handicapped to keep pace with them day by day, we should not go so far behind as to restart with what they scrapped yesterday. We have a sad experience enough of so many enterprises ending in shut-downs. The reason is not so often of defective attendance or handling as of defective and out-of-date machinery. The losses incurred as such stand no proportion to the extra capital we would spend in paying higher prices for new and up-to-date machinery. No one can make light of the enormous "Machinery Repair" items in our factory accounts. A badly and interruptedly running plant stands no comparison to a smoothly and regularly running one, in standing competitions, paying profits, and maintaining a carefree and encouraging atmosphere.

If industrially we have to continue living, we must go in for the best and the most up-to-date machinery that money can buy. Moreover we have to send our technicians out for studying the most modern methods of production. If for certain reasons, we have not proved ourselves as good inventers as some others, we are not bad imitators. In the times to come, it should be very clear, 'producing only' will not be of much importance; producing at a competitive cost will matter exclusively. Good machinery coupled with good skill to operate it only will achieve that end.

Content with the limited and antiquated knowledge that we have, and relying upon the scrapped machinery of our rivals means consciously planning a disaster. The pigeon cannot escape the cat by closing its eyes.

S. KUNDAN SINGH.

Two Nations Theory

Mr. Asaf Ali's latest contention against the much-discussed two-nations theory has been very ably rebutted by Malik Barkatali. I would like to remind Mr. Asaf Ali that he is opposing what has already been conceded on all hands. Mr. Savarkar has also accepted it. Here is an extract from his Presidential Address delivered at the Ahmedabad Session of the Hindu Mahasabha in 1937:

"It is safer to diagnose and treat deepseated disease than to ignore it. Let us bravely face unpleasant facts as they are. India cannot be assumed today to be a unitarian and homogeneous nation but on the contrary there are two nations in the main the Hindus and Muslims in India."

Even Mr. Gandhi has often declared that "if the vast majority of Muslims regard themselves as a separate nation having nothing in common with Hindus and others, no power on earth can compel them to think otherwise." (Harijan, April 19, 1942).

Let Mr. Asaf Ali know that 100 million Mussalmans of India are a nation according to any and every definition, connotation and interpretation of the term 'nation', and that the only solution of the Indian political riddle lies in the acceptance of the right of self-determination to the Muslim Nation.

He may please note what Mr. Gandhi has observed even as far back as April 6, 1940, viz. "The Muslims must have the same right of self-determination that the rest of India has. We are at present a joint family. Any member may claim a division."

(Mrs.) RAFIA SHARIF. M.A.

Racial Distinction

I have read with keen interest and unqualified approval your spirited comments in your issue of yesterday's date concerning the resignation tendered by Miss Ranga Rao.

Press comments and public comments, however, do not assuage in the least the racial arrogance. The most poignant thing about the manifestation of the racial arrogance is it is sedulously fostered at the cost of Indian exchequer by Departments floated in legion during war time apparently to relieve the acute distress caused by run-away inflation etc. Take, for instance, the case of the Cotton Textiles Directorate. Anyone who has had dealing with the activities of the Department knows to his cost that Indians are more often than not at a discount in respect of securing import licences or in respect of securing railway priorities etc. nay, even interviews whereas European representatives of firms know how easily to achieve their ends in respect of these and more in respect of getting round the "hoarding and Profiteering" regulations by a warm hand-shake and frequent D.O.'s.

The cartoons and pictures issued by the National War Front in respect of Black Market etc. have shown Indians as dealing in black market transactions. What about foreigners doing the same thing? Had the several Departments charged with the task of combating inflation inspected the costings and selling prices etc. dispassionately and objectively of a number of foreign firms sure enough they would have found enough materials for these cartoons and pictures and not only this, they would have justified their creation and the fabulous amounts expended on them. It is, however, presumed, that all foreigners are above-board and in order to justify their existence if any Indian firm is casually caught even for minor offence it has to bear the full brunt of all the regulations in the archives of the Government.

BY ALL KNOWING.

Bombay, 19.

U. S. TREATMENT OF JAPAN

Is Potsdam Declaration Being Followed, Asks Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

Whilst Indian political opinion will rightly appreciate the great concern and interest shown by the Congress President and other leaders at the serious situation developing in Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya, Palestine and other disturbed and oppressed areas in the East, the Indian public also feel perplexed and surprised at the discreet silence of the same valiant Indian heroes at the still more serious situation of the erstwhile greatest country and nation in the East, namely, vanquished Japan.

We can very well understand and also appreciate that the Allies in general and the United States of America in particular should gloat over their great victory, and be rather rigid in exacting all the terms of a glorious victor.

The difference between imperialist Japan and Nazi Germany is that whereas Japan surrendered under certain definite and specific terms, namely, the Potsdam Declaration, Nazi Germany resisted to the last and was ultimately overrun, conquered and occupied. Still, to an ordinary observer the treatment meted out to Japan seems to be even worse in certain respects than that meted out to Germany.

The Allies, and the United States of America particularly, claim that it is not only a military but also a moral victory for them. They describe it as a triumph of merciful and just right over tyrannical and oppressive might. If that is so, at least morally, the United States of America is bound scrupulously and honestly to observe the terms of the Potsdam Declaration both in spirit and letter, because these were the surrender terms that Japan had accepted; the fact that Japan is now not in a position to enforce them physically or otherwise, should make not the slightest difference from a moral stand point.

As far as we remember, one of the essential conditions was that so far as Japan proper was concerned the group of Islands called 'Home Islands'—there would not be any interference in domestic and internal affairs and to that extent both spiritual and political sovereignty of the Emperor would be recognised. None can complain so far as the Allied actions in general and those of the United States of America in particular, are concerned, if they are restricted to complete re-occupation of conquered territories, demand for the release of war prisoners and civilian internees, complete dismantling of military machinery and disarmament of armed forces and even the demand for trial of war criminals. All these seem to be perfectly justified and within the agreed terms though they may be harsh and humiliating to the vanquished foe.

PROVOTIVE STEPS

In this connection, so far as the attitude and policy of Great Britain, China and even Red Russia is concerned, we do not think that even the vanquished Japan could have any reasonable grounds to complain, but it must be regretfully confessed that the same cannot be said of the attitude of the United States of America in this respect. We begin to suspect that, in the name of democracy and under the guise of the Potsdam Declaration, most aggressive and provocative steps and measures are taken that clearly smack of vindictiveness and revenge and, worse still, of commercial, industrial and economic exploitation, permanent destruction and complete emasculation of an erstwhile powerful commercial and industrial rival in the East. From an oriental and eastern point of view what would appear most intolerable and provocative is the interference with the ancient religious and national sentiments. It is the first time in the history, perhaps not only of the United States of America but of any other modern civilised country, when a political or even a military measure directly affects a nation's religious faith, belief and sentiments.

AGGRESSIVE CAPITALISM

Japan may be helpless today, but the past experience should make the victors wiser, because that experience has taught a bitter lesson quite recently that such repressive measure could never result in a permanent peace which we understand is the main objective of the United States of America and her President. It is one thing to suppress by all possible means Japanese imperialism and militarism and war mentality and with that objective, all necessary precautionary measures not only to safeguard the present but also to prevent similar recurrences in the future could be well understood and even endorsed and supported, but what we cannot understand is under what particular clause of the Potsdam Declaration or for which of the above laudable objectives, such economic, financial and industrial drastic repressive measures are adopted, such as the seizure and closure of well established and flourishing banks, and the closure and enforced bankruptcy of ancient commercial and industrial concerns and houses, control of imports and exports, seizure and forfeiture of hoarded wealth and resources, acquisition of large estates and imposition of an unwanted cabinet and ministry. All these show that just now the 'Dollar Kings' are the real rulers of America, and the death of President Roosevelt has removed the only check to such aggressive capitalism.

FREEDOM OF PRESS!

It is a known fact that, prior to the war, Japan was not only a military menace but was the greatest commercial and industrial and economic rival, both in the Pacific and in the entire East so that this opportunity seems to be availed of by the Merchant Princes of this commercial capitalist country not only to destroy the imperialism and militarism of Japan, but at the same time, under the same guise, to wipe out the great commercialism and industrialism of this adventurous, enterprising and patriotic nation. We recently read that Japan under MacArthur's regime is supposed to enjoy freedom of press and expression, such as she had never enjoyed before and as an illustration and example of that freedom we also read almost simultaneously the news that the powerful and reputed journal in the country was suspended for suggesting that the use of atomic bombs was against international civilised law of modern warfare.

INDIA MUST PROTEST

There has been no criticism nor a word of complaint at least in this respect against the SEAC or China or even Russia, but so far as the attitude of the United States of America is concerned, as is apparent from the various measures and steps adopted, we must feel that the time has come when India, as one of the Asiatic and eastern oriental countries, should raise a timely protest and appeal to the better sense of justice and sanity of that great republican country.

Indian opinion will endorse the crushing of imperialism and militarism wherever it is found, but cannot tolerate attempts to wipe out of existence the very Japanism though in its present helpless position it cannot do anything more than raise even a feeble and impotent protest to express its resentment and disapproval.

If the Dollar Lords of the United States of America desire such exploitation and sole monopoly for future commerce and trade of the Pacific and Far East, and with that object they want to remove Japanese commercialism, it would only be fair to oust them from these markets in ordinary fair commercial competition and rivalry by better products and cheaper prices, as that would automatically oust this much dreaded potential commercial power of the East. But, the present methods are certainly not playing the game, even with a vanquished and defeated foe, and it must be admitted that the foe was worthy of the steel.

The present policy may result in making the United States of America a still greater country commercially and financially, but that would be at the cost of its moral reputation and status as a freedom and justice-loving country. The smaller nations and subject races were so far suffering under a delusion, that they could look up to this great republican country as their redeemer, but they have been completely disillusioned by the present selfish attitude of the commercial and industrial magnates who rule that country. If President Truman is true to his name, he will not allow the fair name of the United States of America to be soiled by the usual selfish greed of the commercial magnates and monopolist exploiters who desire to fatten their purses and improve their financial position at the cost of their country's moral reputation and political status.

FUTURE OF INDIA'S ARMED FORCES

R. A. F. Squadrons To Help Indian Air Force

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (A. P. I.): Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, India, indicated to the National Defence Council last week the future composition and organisation of the India's armed forces

It may be said, he observed, by way of preface, that this a problem which being essentially Indian should be left until the future constitution of this country is settled and a truly Indian Government is in power. There is on the face of it a good deal in this argument, but after the most careful though, I came to the conclusion that unless we were to lose the chance of being able to put the great store of knowledge and experience gained in this war to the best advantage, we must lose no time in starting to solve the problem.

In our approach to this problem my advisers and I have striven to look at it from the strictly Indian standpoint and no other.

We have of necessity assumed that India, whatever her future form of Government may be, will remain a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Without this assumption any planning for future defence must, in the circumstances existing to-day, be quite unreal."

NEED OF GOOD NAVY

It was essential said the C.-in-C that, India should have in the future a navy worthy of her place in the world and of the part she had played in this war. But on considering the size of our post-war navy, its cost must be related to the money likely to be available for all three services. Nevertheless the Indian Navy of the future must have some big ships, and he hoped she would have at least a cruiser or two.

R. I. A. F.

Government had already said that the Royal Indian Air Force would have a future strength of at least ten squadrons.

This would not be sufficient to provide for the needs of India's air defence in the future, and it would be necessary, therefore, for the time being at any rate, for India to have squadrons of the Royal Air Force stationed in the country. It was his hope however, that the R.I.A.F. would steadily expand until it could undertake the full responsibility of providing the air forces needed in peacetime for the country's defence, so that the services of the R.A.F. could be dispensed with.

"For some little time to come until there are sufficient Indian officers to fill all the posts in the force from the highest to the lowest, it will be necessary to attack officers of the R.A.F. to the R.I.A.F., as has been done since the force was born. This is, however, a temporary expedient only. We have had some difficulty during the war in securing the services of a sufficient number of suitable young men to fill the officer ranks of the R.I.A.F. and it is only just now that we have been able to complete the ten squadrons of the Force. If my hope of an Indian Air Force of adequate size and quality is to be fulfilled, it is essential that youths of the right type should come forward freely to take Commissions as officers and to fill the ranks of the R.I.A.F.

SELF-CONTAINED ARMY

Turning to the Army, the oldest and, because of India's geograph cal position, still the largest of India's armed forces, Gen. Auchinleck said it was obvious that in the future it must contain a proper proportion of all the various arms—armoured corps, infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, transport and so on, so that it shall be a self-contained army able to take the field without seeking aid from elsewhere. This was the objective which the proposals now under our consideration were intended to achieve.

"In order to achieve a proper balance within the Army, considerable changes in the pre-war composition and organisation of units will be necessary. Moreover, the new army will be much more broadly based as regards recruiting than the old army. This is essential not only to satisfy the aspirations of the peoples of India but in order to make the fullest use of our available manpower. Many new regiments created during the war such as the Madras Regiment, the Assam Regiment, the Mahar Regiment, the Sikh Light Infantry and numerous others, which tapped new sources of man-power, have come to stay and must find a place in the army of the future."

"In order to keep the Army ready for war and to keep the proper pitch of efficiency, we hope to keep our divisional organisation in peace and to keep the troops concentrated as much as possible in areas where they can be trained systematically in a favourable climate. We must avoid scattering our army in small detachments and single units all over the country as was the case before the war. No army can be properly prepared for war in such conditions.

An Army's job is to make itself fit for war and not to act in peace as a glorified police force in aid of the civil power.

INDIANISATION

"It is the natural desire of all Indians that the Indian armed forces should in course of time be officered by Indians alone. I am wholly in agreement with this desire and have under consideration steps which will facilitate its fulfilment, and I hope it may be possible to make an announcement on this subject in the near future.

Gen. Auchinleck said:

THEY MAKE FOR UNITY

"To my mind the Indian armed forces constitute one of the most important factors towards the achievement of unity in India. They also constitute in the hands of the Government of the country an admirable instrument for the defence and security of India. I myself firmly believe that the Navy, the Army and Air Force of India have a bright future before them, and I hope that the very best of the youth of India will come forward to join them."

"In my forty years and more of service to India in the Army I have learned that co-operation and toleration are possible even between the very numerous and varied races and creeds which go to make up the four hundred and more millions who form the peoples of India."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. (A.P.A.): President and Mrs. Truman have expressed regret at the refusal of 'The Daughters of the American Revolution" to allow a Negro artist to give a concert in its famous Constitution Hall in Washington, but they said they had no authority to do anything about it.

* * *

According Dr. P. Sitaramayyah the Government of India have refused him permission to resume publication of the defunct weekly paper "States People".

Quite right, too. How can State people be allowed any recognition?

* * *

From Comrade P. C. Joshi's C.P.I. manifesto. ".....Ours will be the only Party that will contest the Elections.....to place a practical programme of Indian freedom which guarantees freedom, food, jobs for all, land for peasants....."

Not the only Party, we beg to submit. There is Comrade M. N. Roy's Radical Democratic Party, too.

* * *

Admiral D'Argenlieu—when he is not an admiral he is a priest, Father D'Argenlieu—the French Governor-General of Indo-China claims that in 50 years of French rule, rice production in Indo-China had increased 100 per cent.

How absolutely marvellous! Imagination is simply stunned by this incredible feat of French achievement.

Rice production, of all things, increasing by as much as 100 per cent and in such a brief period of time as fifty years!

Can anything in human history compare with this amazing progress—or the fatuity of the Admiral Father?

* * *

In a memorandum to Lord Gort, Ahmad Hilmi Pasha, Chairman Arab Land Redemption Fund of Palestine, warns that Arabs may be prompted "to rise in defence of themselves and their homeland" if illegal Jewish immigration continues.

But that is the whole trouble about the Arabs. Palestine is not their homeland. They have only lived and died there for the last two thousand years.

* * *

The sponsors to a resolution introduced in the United States Senate assert: "We do not believe there is an Arab-Hebrew problem in Palestine. We believe the Jews and Muslims can live together in amity".

Who can question the knowledge of Americans which, thanks to the omniscience generated by the Almighty Dollar, is greater and more real than that of the Arabs themselves, the mere inhabitants of the land?

* * *

An Arab paper of Jaffa describes President Truman as "one of the tails of capitalist Zionism".

And very successfully is he wagging capitalist Zionism, too.

* * *

M. Molotov replied that the Soviets considered that there was no need to discuss the matter at the Council as the Soviet Union stood by its treaty obligations to evacuate Persia by March 2."—Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Amen! Meanwhile—let us pray earnestly for the meanwhile. And for Turkey also.

SAPRU'S CONCERN FOR I.N.A. TRIALS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 14: IN A LETTER TO AN INDIAN FRIEND IN LONDON SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU HAS EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN OVER THE PROPOSED TRIAL OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY, CONSEQUENCES WHEREOF, HE OPINES, MAY BE VERY GRAVE FOR INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR ALSO STATES THAT HE HASN'T ANY INTENTION OF ACCEPTING A GOVERNORSHIP. HE ADDS: "AT MY AGE I WANT PEACE AND QUITE."

Defence Committee Meets

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): The I. N. A. Defence Committee met again yesterday afternoon. Earlier, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Asaf Ali had another interview in the Red Fort with the three I.N.A. officers whose trial will come up on Nov. 5.

Mr. Justice Achhu Ram of the Lahore High Court was present at the meeting of the Defence Committee. Mr. Achhu Ram's son, Capt. Seghal, is one of three officers facing court marshal. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Mr. Indrade, an advocate from the Punjab and Mr. Reghunahdan Saran also attended the meeting.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected in Delhi next week and it is understood, as a member of the I.N.A. Defence Committee, he will interview the officers in detention.

MASULIPATAM, Oct. 13 (U.P.I.): The Stationery Sub-Magistrate delivered judgement in the case in which Mr. Vivaramiah and eleven others, all members of the Town Congress Communist Party, were charged with assaulting four persons of Chintagundipalem. The Magistrate found all of them guilty and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PERON DEPORTED TO ISLE NEAR BUENOS AIRES

Press And Radio Freedom Restored In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14. (Reuter): It is officially announced that Colonel Peron has been sent to the Isle of Martin Garcia, near Buenos Aires, aboard the warship "INDEPENDENCIA".

A statement issued by the Argentine War Ministry tonight said that General Eduardo Avalos, the present Minister of War, has also assumed temporarily the posts of Minister of the Interior and Finance.

Rear Admiral Vernengo Lima, besides being Minister of Marine, has taken over temporarily the Ministries of Exterior, Justice and Public Instruction.

The statement added that Ministers of Agriculture and Public Works will be appointed next week.

General Avalos in his capacity as 'interim' Minister of the Interior has decreed absolute liberty of Press and lifted all restrictions on the broadcasting station. He has also cancelled all orders closing down newspapers. Consequently the evening newspaper "Critica" whise sixth editio was confiscated tonight by the police on order of the Ministry of Information published an extra seventh edition at 11 p.m.

Dozens Of Dead And Wounded On Buenos Aires Streets

MONTE VIDEO, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—Dozens of dead and wounded were lying about in the principal streets and squares of Buenos Aires last night after the Argentine police under orders of the new police chief Colonel Mittlebach fired on a crowd which had gathered outside the Military Club demanding that the Army should seize power through the Supreme Court.

It is believed in informed circles here that Campo Mayo groups will advance upon the Argentine capital this morning to occupy it to stop Col. Juan Peron and Eduardo Avalos, the new Minister of War, from obtaining support from the forces there.

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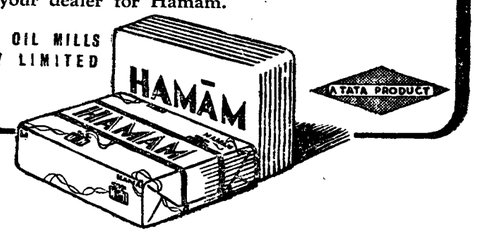

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INTRIGUE IN SIND LEAGUE

No Chance For Honest Candidates, Says Premier's Son

KARACHI, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Mr. Anwar Hussain, son of the Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, has withdrawn his application asking for League ticket to fight the coming elections from the Karachi-Tatta Constituency. He says that there is intrigue in the Sind Muslim League and under the circumstances there are little chances of success for any honest and straightforward person.

He adds: "I want to set an example to other candidates that we should sacrifice our personal interests in order to maintain unity in the League.

Taking Up Work In Giving Tickets

KARACHI, October 14 (A.P.I.): The Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, today, passed a resolution that in view of the deadlock in the Sind Muslim League Parliamentary Board and want of confidence in some of its members, the League's Central Parliamentary Board may be requested to take up the work in giving tickets to the League candidates for all the constituencies in Sind, during the coming elections.

Mr. G. M. Syed presided.

Cyclone Havoc In Surat District

SURAT, Oct. 14 (API):—Official reports of the damage caused by the recent cyclone and floods in Surat District show that Choryasi, Olpad and Mandvi talukas of the district have suffered the worst damage.

In Surat city 200 huts and houses collapsed and damage to houses and property is estimated at one lakh of rupees.

In Bulsar taluka, 321 houses and huts collapsed. About a thousand persons were rendered destitutes.

In Chikli taluka, 616 sheep and goats from Oajigam and Chikla villages were dragged away by the floodwaters.

In other talukas Kariff crop is expected to yield about 10 per cent less.

Budget Session Of Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14.

The budget session of the Central Assembly is expected to commence from January 21. This would mean at least three weeks earlier than usual. There is no Standing Finance Committee for Railways at present. It will have to be elected in the opening week of the Assembly to enable it to approve the Railway Budget which is normally presented by the middle of February.

Five hundred and fifty officers of the Indian Air Force will be retrenched. They are out of 1,200 and belong to the ground and administrative organisations.

PLIGHT OF SECURITY & POLITICAL PRISONERS

"Treated Like Beasts In Fatehgarh Jail"

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD Oct. 14.

Sjt. S. K. Srivastava who was released from Fatehgarh Jail after three and a half years' detention says it is most unfortunate to have the Andamans—like Fatehgarh Jail—in the province, where 60 security prisoners and 35 politicals of 1942 were "treated no better than beasts"

The condition of C-class prisoners was much more pitiable Thirty-five C. class prisoners went on labour strike on account of maltreatment. Seventeen of them were given solitary confinement for unlimited time.

MAJUMDAR RELEASED

CALCUTTA, October 14 (U.P.I.): Mr. Gunada Majumdar, ex-General Secretary of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, was released from the Presidency Jail.

Mewar Ban On Haribhu Upadhyaya Lifted

UDAIPUR, October 14 (A.P.I.): The ban on entry into Rajputana of Haribhau Upadhyaya has been withdrawn unconditionally by the Mewar Government. He can now attend the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan opening here on October 16. The ban was imposed during the Bijaliya Satyagraha movement in 1931.

Punitive Tax Levy Continues

SURAT, October 14 (A.P.I.): A Karadi message received here says that the Government have decided to extend the punitive police tax on the eight coastal villages of Jalalpore Taluka for a further period of six months. Till October 1945. Rs. 7,000 have been collected by way of punitive tax from these villages and a further sum of Rs. 7,000 will be collected by April 1946.

WAMANRAO JOSHI'S LUCKY ESCAPE

NAGPUR, Oct. 12 (A.P.I.): Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, noted Congress leader of Berar, was seriously injured and three others who were travelling with him in a bullock cart were killed in a road accident at Morsi, in Berar, according to a report received here.

Among those who died is Mr. Nandapurkar, Chairman of the Morsi Co-operative Central Bank.

It is stated that the party was travelling in a bullock cart from Banoda to Shendurjana. A military truck travelling a great speed is said to have dashed against the cart and over-turned it. Three of the occupants of the cart were killed on the spot and Mr. Wamanrao Joshi received serious injuries.

Tito On Why Subasic Resigned

BELGRADE, Oct. 14 (Reuter): Marshal Tito, in a letter published yesterday suggested that the former Foreign Minister, Doctor Subasic, resigned from office on the eve of the Yugoslav general election "in order to provoke foreign intervention".

'Racial Zoning' For Durban

City Council's Proposals Submitted To Smuts

PRETORIA, Oct. 14 (Reuter): Outlining the Durban City Council's proposals for "Racial Zoning", the memorandum handed to Premier Smuts at yesterday's talks says:

The broad objective of the proposal is "merely that the natural tendency of human beings to localise themselves in groups, in obedience to the human instinct which leads men to choose to live amongst men similar to themselves, should be assisted and encouraged and guided, so that it will serve the common weal of all.

DANGER OF "RACIAL ISLANDS"

"Without guidance in this way, this tendency leads—as it has in the past—to establishment of "Racial Islands" of one group of the population, surrounded by an unsympathetic or even hostile ring of members of another group."

It is fundamental that the occurrence of 'Racial Islands" of this sort be avoided in the future life and growth of Durban if the deal of racial harmony within the city is to be achieved, the memorandum says.

"Ultimately, the Durban City Council's proposals visualise that all the members of each racial group within the city—Europeans, Indians and natives—will be localised in their respective zones, with the exception of the central commercial and industrial parts of the City, which do not lend themselves so readily to this treatment."

SATELLITE TOWNSHIP

As a first step towards the achievement of these ideals, the memorandum says, the City Council proposes to establish a model satellite township for housing those Indians for whom better housing is required. In the satellite township, Indians would be given all the amenities provided in European townships.

The Council, however, does not contemplate any sudden or violent uprooting of the people concerned, as such a proposal would be incompatible with the Council's general attitude towards the whole problem.

The Council's proposals have not so far been developed beyond the general principles outlined in the memorandum.

Demand For Royal Commission

MOMBASA, Oct. 14 (Reuter): The East African Indian National Congress, representative of Muslims as well as of Hindus and including 100 delegates from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, has passed resolutions expressing a unanimous vote of no confidence in the present Kenya Government, demanding increased Indian representation in the Colony's Councils, and stressing the urgent need for a comprehensive inquiry by a Royal Commission on political and other factors concerning all races.

ISLAMIC BROTHERHOOD SOCIETY

President Replies To Reuter's Allegations

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JERUSALEM, Oct. 5 (By Air Mail): The Islamic Brotherhood Society, which numbers half a million members, is a humanitarian organisation whose principles are to acknowledge God, love of fellow-men and to do good, and is not a political body in the sense which politicians describe it, declared Dr. Hassan Banna, Grand Master of the Society, at a press conference in Cairo on Oct. 2 to which Egyptian and foreign correspondents had been invited.

He added that since the putting into practice of these constructive principles and for them to flourish and spread required that their promoters live in freedom, the members join hands with politicians only in that respect.

He referred to the aspersions that were being cast upon the society as constituted of annoying fanatics who would see Islamic law enforced to the letter, such as the severing the hand of the thief and the stoning of the adulteress, and said that from Islam's treasures a great deal more could be gained.

Regarding the attribution that the Brotherhood wished to limit foreigners' activities in Egypt, Dr. Banna admitted that the country had no doubt benefited from Europeans in the field of science and administration, but said that Egyptians could not continue patiently to observe the country's riches being continuously exploited by Europe while the millions of Egyptians remained in dire need of gaining a decent livelihood first.

Millions of soldiers had laid down their arms, Dr. Banna stated in referring to the Reuter report that the Brotherhood Society was a revolutionary and armed organisation and asked: "Have arms any more use at this stage?" Members of the society depended on their power of convincing others by argument. When arms are resorted to, the field of argument and logic became useless, Dr. Banna asserted.

Dr. Muhammed Fikri Abaza, Chairman of the Egyptian Journalists' Association, wound up the meeting by "thanking" Reuter's correspondent for having made his allegations and thus inspiring that press conference. He would have liked, he added, to advise the Grand Master to return the aspersions with like ones and affirm that the Brotherhood possessed arms, ammunition, tanks, planes, etc., as the world of today could only be fought with lies.

Karnatak Candidate For Central Assembly

HUBLI, Oct. 14 (API): The latest position with regard to the selection of a candidate for the Central Assembly from Karnataka, comprising six districts; the Karnataka Provincial Parliamentary Board has, it is understood, submitted two names to the Central Board for a final selection of one candidate.

WORLD T. U. C. AND PALESTINE

PARIS, October 13 (Reuter): The Executive of the World Trade Union Federation is considering nominating delegates to investigate the situation in Palestine, it is learned here authoritatively today.

Senor Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico is mentioned as probable Chairman of the investigation.

The Federations executive bureau has approved a resolution supporting Jewish immigration into Palestine, and is sending a letter expressing this view to the British Government through the British Trade Union Congress.

The Executive has also agreed that Federation should do its utmost in helping to remove the antagonism between the Jewish and the Arab Workers and Trade Unions in Palestine, and in helping them to reach a mutual understanding and co-operation.

RADIO-CONTROLLED FIGHTING PLANE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuter): —The United States Navy to-day disclosed that development of a pilotless radio-controlled fighting plane—the world's only standard Military plane, so far as is known in which radio control performs all operations normally carried out by the pilot in taking off, flying and landing.

The plane takes off under the control of a pilot sitting in a chair in a lorry. Then another pilot in the "mother plane" guides the ghost plane on its mission, but on its return to the field, the ground pilot takes over again and lands it.

MOSCOW FACTORY TO TURN OUT WATCHES

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (A.P.A.): A clock factory in Moscow to-day commenced production of a watch called "Salute" which the newspaper "Trud" asserted "must be the best in the world."

The factory expects to produce 14,000 wrist watches and 65,000 alarm clocks between October and December this year. Officials added they expected to manufacture 30,000 "Salute" watches next year.

NEW U. S. ASST. SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—The United States Secretary of State Mr. James F. Byrnes, has named Mr. Donald S. Russell as Assistant Secretary of State in place of Mr. Frank McCarthy, whose resignation was accepted by President Harry Truman on October 11, it was announced to-day.

Mr. McCarthy resigned because of ill-health and Mr. Russell took over his duties as Assistant Secretary of State on September 24, it was disclosed.

Socialist Party In Palestine

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JERUSALEM, Oct. 5.

(By Air Mail).

It is reported in Jerusalem that Dr. Izzat Pannous, member of the Arab Office in London, is returning to Palestine. No reasons are given but it is stated that his return is prompted by private circumstances.

The Hebrew press reports that anti-Jewish demonstrations took place in Cairo yesterday when several young Jews were slightly injured. The Chief Rabbi of Cairo called on the Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, and protested to him against the anti-Jewish provocation in the Egyptian press.

Ten of the named members of the so-called People's Party (Socialist) whose programme was disclosed prematurely by the Arabic "al Wihda" weekly, issued a statement to the local press cautioning the public not to form a hasty judgment and asking that public condemnation or approval be delayed until the party officially announced its programme, which will not be long delayed. It is learned that such announcement is expected by October 10.

DISTURBANCE AT SHIA CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): There was a minor disturbance today at the opening session of the All Parties Shia Conference after Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee's presidential address when some delegates objected to the list of members of the Subjects Committee drawn up by the organisers of the conference to draft resolutions. The proceedings were interrupted for 15 minutes and after Mr. Husseinbhoy had heard objections and replied to them the list was approved.

Indian Delegation To Empire Science Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (UPI): The Government of India will be represented in the Empire Science Conference to be held in London next summer by a delegation consisting of fourteen persons including Dr. Sir J. C. Ghosh, Dr. Sir C.V. Raman, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. S. Krishna, Dr. Meghnath Saha, Dr. N. S. Krishnan, Dr. Mata Prasad, Sir J. J. Ghandy, Dr. M. Qureshi, Dr. D. R. Malhotra, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Rao Bahadur Dr. D. V. Bal and Dr A. S. Kalapesi.

Dr. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar will be the Leader of the Delegation.

In all about 60 delegates of Dominions, India and the Colonies are expected to attend the Conference. The purpose of the Conference is to secure scientific co-operation in settling emergent problems of the immediate post-war period and ensure that the most should be made of common scientific resources during the peace for improving both the scientific knowledge itself and life of the peoples of the Empire.

HONOLULU, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—The United States battleships 'California' and 'Tennesse' and six destroyers will leave Japanese waters on Monday for Singapore.

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Keep up the tempo GIP

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A Royal Indian Air Force pilot possesses something more than his "wings" which simply prove his ability to fly an aircraft.

He possesses the most coveted of all virtues -courage, or "guts" as it is so often and expressively called.

Add to this the intelligence he has proved himself to possess, the value of the job he is doing at present, and the foundations for the future which he is now laying for the benefit of India and himself, and you begin to see quite clearly why he represents the best of the rising sons of India. Any Recruiting Officer will tell you how to apply.

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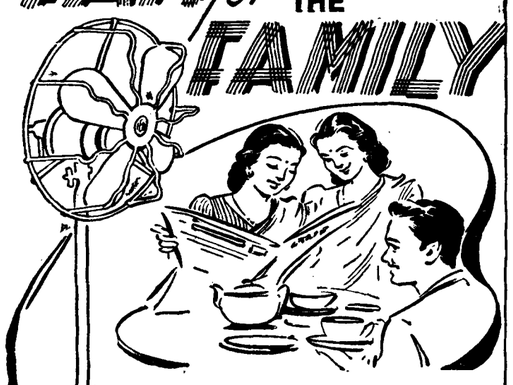

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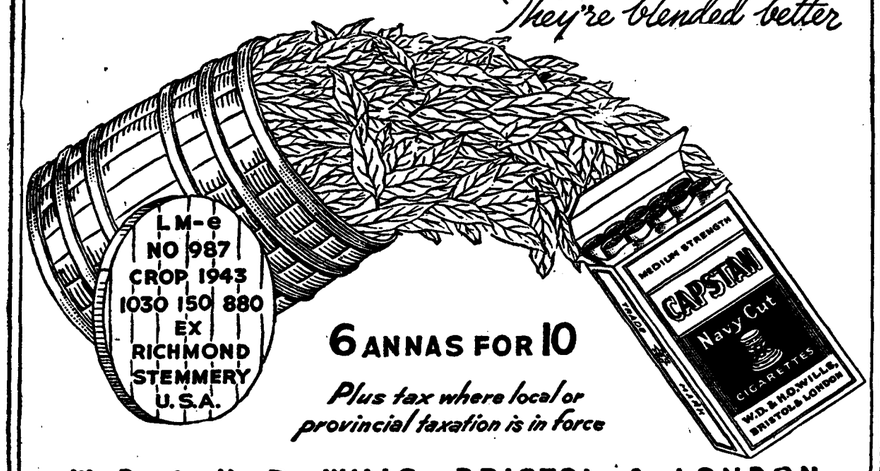

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ARABS ADOPT WAITING ATTITUDE

All Eyes Turned To London

(From Our Correspondent)
JERUSALEM, Oct. 9.
(By Air Mail).

JERUSALEM.—While tension in the Jewish camp is the prevalent mood, a feeling of expectancy and uncertainty is the keynote of Arab reaction to the recent demonstrations and threats which were voiced by various responsible Jewish bodies condoning illegal Jewish immigration.

So far, Palestine Arabs seem to be trusting to the efforts of the Arab League, and little or no press comment is appearing locally on Zionist activities. "It is inopportune, with Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey, the League's Secretary-General, meeting leading British officials and the Foreign Secretary in London, to forecast on the outcome of these meetings," 'Al Ditaa' daily newspaper states today. "A little patience," it adds, "will be amply rewarded."

ALL EYES TURNED TO LONDON

All eyes are turned to London, and no reference is being made to the political activity—feverish in some respects—going on in Arab capitals. The comings and goings of Musa Alami effendi, the Palestine Arab envoy to the Alexandria pan-Arab Talks, or of Nuri Said Pasha, who accompanied the Regent of Iraq on his tour to the United States and England, and the invitation to Alami to attend a conference at Baghdad—where he still is—are briefly reported.

GREATER SYRIA SCHEME

Informed circles here, quoting Lebanese sources, and supported by reports in Egyptian papers e.g. ("al Mussawar" weekly), affirm that a modified "Greater Syria" scheme is the project now occupying the attention of Arab politicians. Nuri Said Pasha, it is stated, proposes to offer the Lebanon one of two alternatives: either join in the federation, or give up the part of the 'Grand Liban' retaining the 'Petit Liban' province, which would be overwhelmingly Christian in its population and thus relieve the Lebanese Christians of the fear of domination which has incessantly been the chief obstacle in the realisation of the plan.

ARAB PEOPLE'S PARTY

The appearance in Palestine of the new Arab People,s Party, with a socialist-communist programme has scared some of the political party leaders who have hurriedly held several meetings with the aim of torpedoing the plans of the party, which they maintain, has not yet been able to complete its arrangements, but which, according to one of its founders, will publish its programme on October 10/11.

Their plan of action is to form as quickly as possible an 'Emergency Committee," incorporating several leading personalities and thus create an atmosphere where the appearance of a new party would be described as a vindictive and destructive attempt in essence and thus discredit it in the public eye as being the work of discontented elements.

There is, however, a general feeling in informed circles that the party would not be granted permission by Government to exist, as a political body just yet. Among the reasons given is its alleged Communistic trend and programme of Arab-Jewish co-operation at this stage of the conflict. Should the "red" colour be padded down in the forthcoming official programme and the Arab-Jewish co-operation be deleted for the sake of convenience, the chances are, it is felt by the party leaders, that it might gather momentum in view of the apparent inactivity of the existing political parties.

B.P.C.C. TO PUT UP G. V. DESHMUKH AND MASANI FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Gujarat And Maharashtra Congress Set Up Parliamentary Boards

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 14: It is definitely learnt that the names of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, sitting member of the Central Legislative Assembly and Mr. M. R. Masani, Congress Socialist, will be recommended by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the Congress Parliamentary Board for contesting the election of the Central Legislative Assembly from the Bombay non-Mohamedan General Constituencies.

S. K. Patil Meets Sardar And Mahatma

POONA, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay P. C. C. saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the selection of candidates from the Bombay City for the Central Assembly elections. He had long discussions with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi on the subject.

Gadgil & K. S. Patil For Central Assembly

BELAPUR, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.): A Central Parliamentary Board for Maharashtra, with seven members under the direction of Mr. Shakerrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, was appointed by the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held here yesterday.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. K. S. Patil, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister, were selected as candidates for the Central Legislative Assembly.

A resolution referred to the conditions in the Satara District and urged upon the Government to restore a free and democratic atmosphere by removing the restriction on meetings and releasing those who have been detained without trial or enquiry.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo laid the foundation stone of the Congress House proposed to be built at Belapur on the plot of land donated by Mr. Gopalrao Patil.

BHOPATKAR TO CONTEST

POONA, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, is contesting one of the two seats for the Central Assembly from the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency.

G. P. C. C. Meets After Three Years

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): At a meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee held for the first time after three years in the local Congress House today a resolution was passed endorsing the resolution passed by the A.-I. C. C. regarding elections to the legislatures and appointed a Provincial Parliamentary Board consisting of Sardar Patel, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Messrs. Kanaiyalal Desai, Bhogilal Lala and Morarji Desai to select candidates, collect an election fund and conduct the election campaign.

The G. P. C. C. passed another resolution endorsing "the Quit India" resolution of the A.I.C.C. and stating that the last three years' experience had proved that the resolution was unchangeable. The resolution congratulated the people of India on the bold stand they took against the repressive policy of the Government calculated to crush the Congress after the wholesale arrest of Congress leaders. It, however, expressed regret at the abandonment of the Congress policy of non-violence in some places by people enraged at the relentless violence of Government. It took pride in the unforgettable and magnificent sacrifices made by the people of Gujarat who, it was hoped, would always be ready to take part in the struggle for freedom under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The meeting authorised Mr. Bhogilal D. Lala, Secretary of the G.P.C.C. to take action for recovering the damage done to the Congress House during its occupation by Government and deputed another Secretary, Mr. Morarji Desai, to enlarge the Congress Volunteer Crops.

The meeting finally appealed to the authorities both in British India and the States to give adequate relief to the flood affected parts of Gujarat commensurate with the immense damage done. It opined that public institutions coold give only immediate relief for which the secretaries of the G.P.C.C. and Mr. G. V. Mavalanker were authorised to collect fund.

Not Advisable To Oppose Congress

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Seth Popatlal Harilal Nagari, a member of the Parliamentary Board of the Gujerat Provincial Hindu Sabha, has resigned from the board, stating that "it is not advisable to oppose the Congress in the interests of the country under the present circumstances."

It is stated that his name was included in the Parliamentary Board without his consent.

Andhra Nominees

BEZWADA, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met this morning and recommended for nomination the following four names for the four seats on the Central Assembly: Mr. N. Narayanamurthi for Vizagapattam, Mr. V. Gangaraju for Kistna and Godavari, Mr. N. G. Ranga for Guntur cum Nellore and Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar for Ceded Districts and Chittoor.

Non-Leaguer's Candidature

TRICHINOPOLY, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Khan Sahib M. Shakul Hameed Sahib of Trichinopoly announces that he is standing for election to the Central Legislative Assembly from the South Madras Mohammedan Constituency as an independent candidate in opposition to Mr. Jamal Mohideen, the League candidate.

MYSORE CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

BANGALORE, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): For the first time after more than three years the working committee of the Mysore State Congress met yesterday afternoon at the State Congress Headquarters in Bangalore City. The last meet of the Committee was held in July, 1942.

SAROJINI'S PUJA MESSAGE TO BENGAL STUDENTS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has sent a Puja message to the students of Bengal. The message reads:—

"Learn not only to die bravely, to win freedom for India, but also the far more difficult and necessary lesson of how to live in a Free India and to serve her with knowledge, wisdom and loyalty."

MAJOR DEATKER'S TRIBUTE TO WORK OF PARSI AMBULANCE & N. DIV.

Speeches At Presentation Of Rati Musa Trophy

Under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance and Parsi Nursing Divisions, St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas there was the presentation ceremony of "The Rati Fraser Musa Trophy" to the Parsi Nursing Division and the distribution of Shields and Cups to the successful members of both the divisions at Lady Willingdon Building, Esplanade Road, on Sunday evening when Major F. T. Deateker presided.

Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Divisional Superintendent, in the course of his speech said that the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas was formed in April 1904 by some enthusiastic members of the Parsi community with a modest roll of seven members. It also organised a Cadet Division in October 1925 which has proved to be a good ground for recruitment to the Parent Division.

The Naval and Military authorities conveyed their thanks for carrying out the work "in an excellent manner." Also Their Excellencies the Viceroy Lord Wavell and the Governor Sir John Colville, during their visit to the docks on the 28th April 1944, expressed their appreciation of the help rendered to the injured and stranded persons.

One of their members Mr. E. M. Kapadia collected so far Rs. 6.500 and a similar amount by other members.

Dr. A. D. Edat Behram, Divisional Surgeon and Superintendent, said that the Parsi Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was organised on the 5th January 1913, by the late Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai M. Panthaki. Donat of the Venerable Order of St. John, who gave the best of her life in disseminating ambulance knowledge which was practically unknown, among the women of Bombay till the end of her life.

APPEAL FOR RS. 50.000 AS NUCLEUS OF FUND

In the death of Mrs. Raty Musa they have lost an enthusiastic and hard working member. He finally appealed to the Parsi community to donate a Nursing Fund with a nucleus of Rs. 50,000 to begin with.

Mr. F. B. Musa, the donor, in the course of his address said that as the donor of the Rati Fraser Musa Trophy, he thanked the President for consenting to preside on the occasion of the presentation of the trophy to the Parsi Nursing Division in memory of his late dear wife, Mrs. Rati Musa who was an ambulance sister in the Nursing Division for 18 years, having joined its Cadet Division since its inception.

'I owe to Dr. K. B. Patel and to those officers and members of the Parsi Ambulance Division,' continued the speaker, "who rendered valuable service to her and to me almost at a stretch for 48 hours during the last fatal illness of my life."

He then requested the President to present the Trophy to the Parsi Nursing Division.

TRIBUTE TO WORK OF DIVISION

Major F. T. Deatker, Acting Commissioner (3rd District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas) while thanking Mr. Panthaki and Dr. Adal-Behram conveyed his best wishes and warm appreciation of the excellent work carried out by the members of the Ambulance, Nursing and Cadet Divisions.

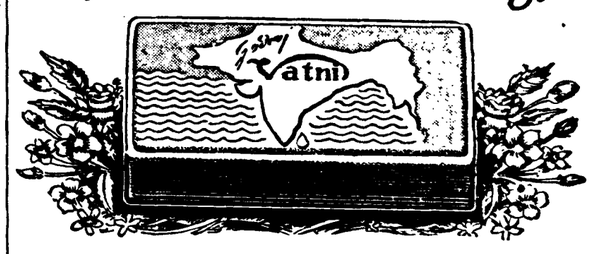
Continuing he said the existence of the headquarter building is today a WHOLESOME AND CONCRETE PROOF OF THE GOOD CIVIC ATTITUDE OF THE PARSI COMMUNITY IN THE CAUSE OF RELIEF TO HUMANITY; The extra bit of land given to them by the Government is a most precious acquisition.

Concluding, the President said I feel with you, Dr. Edal-Behram, that the time has now come when liberal support should be given towards the training of the girls of the Parsi community as Nurses.

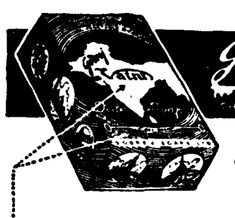
"We are most deeply moved and express our sincerest condolence to you, Mr. Musa, in your sad bereavement. There could be no more suitable memorial to your late wife than the presentation of a Trophy in her name, with which to perpetuate her memory for all time. I further propose that you designate this day "Panthaki Day."

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—Cardinal Joseph Macrory, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland and Archbishop of Armagh, died suddenly this morning aged 64.

The NEW Figure of India's Popular Beauty



Your beloved, buxom 'Vatni' has had a miraculous beauty treatment. Without any loss whatever in weight or in the many lovable qualities of her birth, she has banished her curves and acquired this elegant, new figure. You'll recognise this gem of a girl—snuggled in the green-and-white "gown"—by these familiar birth-marks.



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FRANCO-ANNAMITE ARMED CLASH

Hundred Indo-Chinese Killed In Operations West Of Saigon

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 13 (REUTER): FRENCH TROOPS IN A CLASH WITH INDO-CHINESE FORCES HAVE KILLED 100 ANNAMITES AND TWO JAPANESE OPERATING WITH THE ANNAMESE, ACCORDING TO AN AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY DESPATCH FROM SAIGON TO-NIGHT.

THE DESPATCH SAID THAT IN THE CLASH WHICH TOOK PLACE WEST OF SAIGON EIGHT FRENCH SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND 15 WOUNDED.

BRITISH CO-OPERATE

PARIS, October 13 (Reuter): French land and sea forces began largescale mopping up in the north-eastern suburb of Saigon at dawn to-day, the French Press Agency reported from Saigon to-night.

The purpose of the operations is stated, to be "to re-establish order in a region infested with gangs of looters."

"Franco-British co-operation is complete", the report added.

FR. GENEROSITY FOR INDO-CHINA

CHUNGKING, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—The French Governor-General in Indo-China Admiral Dargenlieu, who is returning to Calcutta to-day told Reuter before leaving that he hoped to turn Indo-China into "another Canada or Australia."

Admiral Dargenlieu who had talks with President Chiang Kai-Shek and Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, said that most of the trouble in Indo-China had been caused by Japanese propaganda.

"France has led Indo-China towards political freedom and will continue to do so", he said. "But there must be elections and assemblies before Indo-China has an independent self-government. France is determined to protect the minorities against Annamite imperialism".

The Admiral added that in 50 years of French rule rice production in Indo-China had increased 100 per cent.

NO GIVING BACK GERMANY TO GERMANS

FRANKFURT, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, flatly denying reports that by placing Germans in office in the United States zone he was giving Germany back to the Germans, said at a Press Conference tonight: "We are no more turning Germany back to the Germans than flying."

He announced that soldiers were being replaced as fast as possible by United States civilian administrators and Germans, but stressed that the cleaning up of Germany was a problem which could not be solved in a hurry.

Supervision would have to last until the Germans started running their own government as democracy.

"There is bound to be unrest in Germany this winter" he continued, "but with the pressure of the army and by giving help in emergencies I believe we can get by."

As long as the Americans were in Germany no Nazis would be allowed to vote or to work otherwise than as labourers.

HITLER'S BROTHER WANTS TO CHANGE NAME

HAMBURG, Oct. 13. (Reuter): Adolf Hitler's brother Alois, is applying to the authorities for permission to change his name to Hiller.

He said: "The name Hitler sometimes has been a source of embarrassment to me".

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Poles To Expel 4 Million Germans

LONDON, Oct. 14. (Reuter): Writing from Berlin, the special correspondent of the Sunday paper "The Observer", states there is little hope that the expulsions of Germans from the "New Poland" on the rivers Oder and Niesse will cease during the coming winter.

If the programme of Polonising these lands is carried out immediately, about 4,000,000 Germans will be moved to the west of the new Polish-German frontier, additionally to 4000,000 or 4,500000 already expelled.

26 GERMANS KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 13 (Reuter): Twenty-six Germans were killed and 73 injured when a locomotive crashed into the rear of the Cologne to Hanover express near Hamm early to-day.

The Express the first on this run since the end of the war—had been brought to a standstill by a passenger alarm signal.

MADRAS, Oct. 13 (U.P.I.): Nine persons were injured as the result of a clash between two rival parties in the Kothapet village near Chirala. Seventeen arrests have been effected and further investigation is proceeding.

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WEAR "PIYUSN" Up-Lift Brassiere AND SHOW A SLIM MOULDED FIGURE
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A CUP
PIYUSH HOSIERY WORKS
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ADD EXTRA ENERGY TO YOUR RATIONED FOOD/
1 teaspoonful equals 1½ oz. of Pure Butter.
SHARK VITOL'D
MADE IN INDIA
BOMBAY PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, BOMBAY 14.

NANKING TO BE CHINA'S CAPITAL

CHUNGKING, Oct. 13 (Reuter):—The Chinese Central Government has definitely decided to return to its former seat at Nanking, according to Chen-Ke-Wen, Counsellor to the Executive Yuan.

He added that it is not impossible that Peiping would become the future capital, depending on the Government decisions after its return to Nanking.

The economic crisis has hit Chungking, with many private factories greatly reducing or completely ceasing production and throwing out of work 20,000 industrial workers

JAP DIVISIONS MADE INTO VOLUNTEERS!

The Chief of the Chinese Communist Armies, General Chu Teh, has sent a report to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek saying that Central Government troops in Shansi Province are organising two armed Japanese divisions into volunteer corps cables Doon Campbell, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

CHINA'S PROTEST AGAINST SIAMESE ACTIVITIES

The Foreign Office has instructed the Chinese Embassy in Washington to lodge a second protest with the Siamese Minister to America against anti-Chinese activities in Siam.

Any failure by the Siamese Government to prevent further anti-Chinese disturbances will inevitably lead to serious deterioration of Sino-Siamese relations, it is learned in reliable quarters here.

MAO'S CHARGE AGAINST KUOMINTANG

Gen. Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, in a report to the seventh Congress of the Partv at Yenan, accused the "ruling cliques of the Kuomintang" of preparing to launch civil war in China when the Japanese forces are evacuated, it was reported here to-day.

"They hope certain Allied officers will fill the same role in China as Gen. Scobie (General Sir Ronald Scobie, Allied Commander-in-Chief in Greece) did in Greece."

HURLEY NOT TO RETURN TO CHUNGKING?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuter): General Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, will not return immediately to China, he told newsmen after conferring with President Truman and the Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes. Mr. Hurley declined to reply to the question whether he was going back at all, saying that was the prerogative of the President to disclose.

JAPANESE WOMEN GET RIGHT TO VOTE

21,600,000 To Be Enfranchised

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (APA).

The Japanese cabinet in an extraordinary session today approved measures giving women the right to vote for the first time in Japanese history and setting the voting age for men and women at 20 years. The previous voting age for men was 25 year.

Both of these measures must be approved by the Diet before becoming law. The women's vote measure was part of a social programme outlined to Prfmier Shidehara by Gen. MacArthur earlier this week.

The newspaper Mainichi said that 21,600,000 women would be enfranchised by the measure. There was no estimate of the number of male voters who would be added through lowering the voting age.

When Japs Approved Cannibalism

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (A.P.A.): Japanese Army orders approved cannibalism by Nipponese troops provided they ate Allied dead—but death was the penalty if they feasted on fallen comrades.

This was announced to-day with documentary evidence by Allied Headquarters.

JOURNALISTS DEMAND RELEASE OF DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14 (A.P.I.): The Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, has expressed its regret that several journalists who are in detention as security prisoners have not yet been released. It refers to Messrs. Satyaranjan Bakshi, former editor of the "Forward", Niranjan Singh Talib, editor the "Desh Darpan", Surendranath Neogy, editor of the "Samhati" Mrs. Lila Roy, editor the "Jayashree" and Maulvi Ashrafuddin, chief editor of the "Naya Bangla", in this connection.

KARACHI INCIDENT

The Council has expressed its great apprehension at the Karachi incident in which some British soldiers are alleged to have raided a newspaper office and also the letter written by an alleged American military officer to the "Saturday Mail", Calcutta. It regards these incidents as calculated to create bitterness and urges the higher military authorities concerned to take strong steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, has been elected President of the 33rd Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Udaipur on October 17, 18 and 19. He will later visit Ajmer and spend three days there.

New York Cotton Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuter): The cotton market declined on accumulation of over-holiday hedges together with week-end uncertainties and dubiousness over enactment of the Pace bill, against which the trade offering only feeble support.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 13.

October	23.00
December	23.12
January	23.08
March	23.21
May	23.35
July	23.07
October	22.55
Middling Spot	23.48

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 13.

October	23.08
December	23.18
January	unquoted
March	23.25
May	23.29
July	23.11
Middling Sport	22.65

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 13.

T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02.1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyrs 16.95.

N. Y. NEARBY COTTON WEAK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, (U. P. A.): Holiday accumulation of hedge selling orders, estimated in excess of 10.000 bales, weakened nearby cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange to-day. However deferred months were held steady due to unfavourable crop news and higher parity possibilities.

Ready Cotton Quotations

	Ready. 1943/44 Crop	1944/45 Crop.	BOMBAY, Oct. 13 1945/1946 Crop. Delivery Contct Basis Jan. Jarilla. Nov.- Dec.	Jan Feb.
C.P. 1 Jarilla		375/395	.....	.....
C.P.2 Jarilla		355/385	.....	.....
Berar Jarilla	310/325	360/375	.....	+10/11
Punjab 289 F.		450/475	.....	+115/17
Punjab 289F. sawgin		515/575	.....	+165/70
Sind N.T		385/420	+75/77	.....
Muglai	275/290	310/330	.....	.....

Arrivals Of Cotton In Bombay

BOMBAY Oct. 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	.....	1,756	2,834
Central India	.....	304	1,232
Barsi and Nagar	.....	4,083	682
Hyderabad/ Gaorani	.....	1,012	44
Berar	288	9,813	3 534
Central Provinces	....	1 584	221
Total Oomras	288	18,552	8.547
Dholeras	398	13,087	5,360
Rajputana	.....	.....	129
Sind-Punjab	473	19,371	31,926
Broach	.....	8,633	23,995
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	7.165	7,410
Westerns-Northerns	302	20,100	2,292
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	939	1.167
Egyptian (other than Soudan)	....	205	30,008
East African	.....	.....	30,676
Comilla Burma & other sorts	85	2,236	.....
	1,547	90,288	141,447

CHICAGO COMMODITY EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO Oct 13, (U. P. A.): Trading was active on the Chicago Commodity Exchange to-day and grain prices moved higher, with wheat reaching seasonal highs. Mills lifted hedges against estimated sales of 750,000 bushels of cash wheat to the Government under the export program.

Delivery	Previous	Oct. 13.
December	1 77 7/8—1.78	178 1/4
May	1.76—1.76 1/8	176 3/8—1/2

Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, (Reuter): Chicago grains advanced in sympathy with Friday's advance in Winnipeg, substantial Government buying of cash wheat and heavy disappearance of food grains from farms coupled large foreign demand for north American grains.

COTTON FIGURES

	Bales.
Total Receipts	
Upto 4 Oct. 1945	76,689
M. 1944	1,15,757
M. 1943	46,514
M. 1942	94,516
M. 1941	1,57,940
Estimated Mill Consumption on 4 Oct. 1945	1,12,931
Same Time Last Year	1,35,545
Estimated Stock on 4 Oct. 1945	10,94,736
Same Time Last Year	10,27,024

New York Stock Market

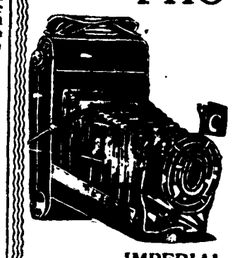
NEW YORK, Oct. 13. (U. P. A.): The New York Stock Market and the Worth Street Cotton Goods market remained closed to-day.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS TENDERS FOR 50 LAKHS TREASURY BILLS.

MADRAS Oct. 15, (A. P. I.): A press communique issued by the Reserve Bank of India says:—"Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs of three months Government of Madras, Treasury Bills will be received at the office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras up to 11 a.m. (S. T.) on Monday, (Oct. 22). Successful tenders will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Friday, (Oct 26). Other conditions are as usual."

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (APA-: The Canadian Government has announced a 16 per cent reduction in personal income-tax along with other slashes in the war-time tax structure amounting to dol. 300,000,000.

PHOTO CAMERA
FOR Rs. 5-12 ONLY



This camera is well designed and accurately shed to take fine photos of all objects out any inconvenience. It is simple to operate and gives accurate results. It is valuable attractive camera in the line and is certainly low priced.

Price refund if not approved.

Price Box Camera, complete with all film, cards, chemicals and easy directions, Rs. 5/12 Special quality Rs. 7/4. Folding Rs. 15. Packing and postage Re. 1

IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE
P.B 61 (C.B.) LAHORE.

OLDEST BANK IN U. P. & C. P.

AFTER
The IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, and the ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
The third old established ever-growing, slow and steady Bank
is

THE JWALA BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:—THE MALL, AGRA. Estd:—1923

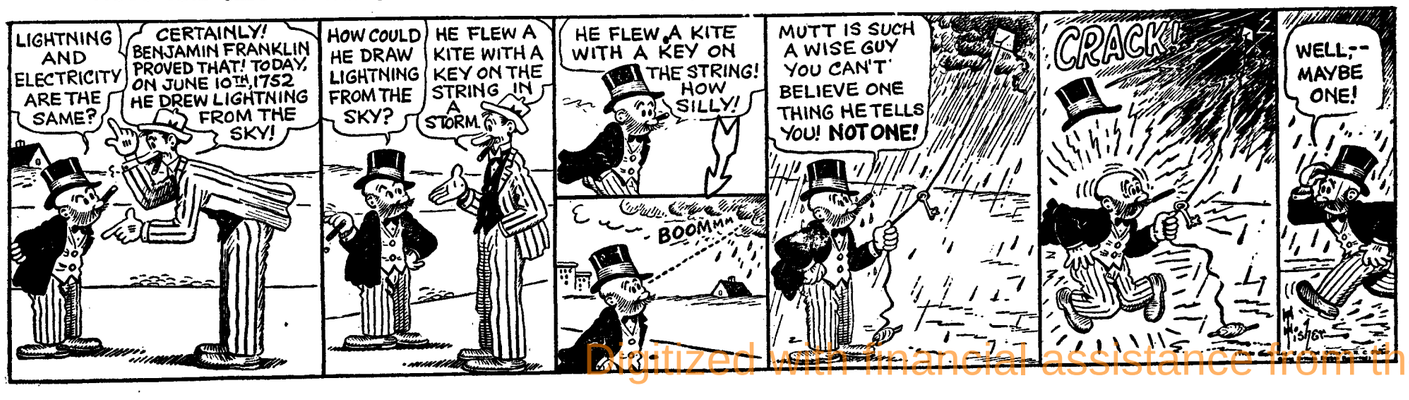
Branches:—ALL OVER INDIA.

FINANCIAL YEAR CLOSED ON 30TH JUNE LAST.

Deposits:—Rupees eightyeight lacs sixtythree thousand.
Cash Assets, including Cash stock & shares:—
RUPEES NINETY-SIX LACS FIVE THOUSAND
i.e.
Rupees Seven lacs forty-two thousand extra to the depositors, besides building, furniture, etc. at Prewar Rates
RUPEES FOUR LACS THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND.

Gross Profit:—
RUPEES TWO LACS SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND,
and the deposits increased with
Rupees seven lacs sixty-four thousand.

MUTT AND JEFF—A Waterproof Kite No Doubt Is The Key To The Whole Situation — By BUD FISHER


LIGHTNING AND ELECTRICITY ARE THE SAME?
CERTAINLY! BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PROVED THAT! TODAY, ON JUNE 10TH, 1752 HE DREW LIGHTNING FROM THE SKY!
HOW COULD HE DRAW LIGHTNING FROM THE SKY?
HE FLEW A KITE WITH A KEY ON THE STRING IN A STORM
HE FLEW A KITE WITH A KEY ON THE STRING! HOW SILLY!
BOOMM
MUTT IS SUCH A WISE GUY YOU CAN'T BELIEVE ONE THING HE TELLS YOU! NOT ONE!
CRACK!
WELL,-- MAYBE ONE!

HINTS ON HEALTHY LIVING 1

A Cough Cured ... a life Saved!

An attack of cold, followed by irritation of the throat—that is the common cough. Neglected, it may lead to such dangerous sicknesses as bronchitis, asthma—even tuberculosis. Treated and cured in time, it may mean a life saved.

Glycodin Terp Vasaka is widely recommended and prescribed by doctors as a complete cure for the common cough. It gets at-once to the very roots of infection or inflammation and its curative ingredients soothe and help to banish cough completely.

In all cases of cough due to serious organic trouble, consult your doctor.

GLYCODIN TERP-VASAKA
SOOTHES AND HELPS KILL COUGH
Alembic Distributors Ltd., Makhania Kuan, Lower Rd., Bankipore, Patna.
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD., BARODA

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1|8|-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Matrimonial Institute—Either sex introductions arranged. Particulars six annas. Ladies free. Write: Miss Jayashree, 773, Sadashiv, Poona 2. 9648

SOCIAL

Friendship; Pen or Personal. Introductions; Business or social. Apply: P.O. Box No. 140, Hyderabad Dn. (9595)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a big Woollen Mill in Bombay a qualified Knitting Master with experience of atleast 10 years and competent to work on machines manufacturing Jerseys, Underwears, fine Socks and Stockings. Apply sharp Box No. 5153 "Bombay Chronicle".

If you want any kind of Employment (In India or Abroad). Apply to Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 9645

Wanted Musicians, Amateurs, or Professionals, for giving music in Songs Recording at Rs 3/- per rehearsal & Rs. 25/- per Recording. Apply Box No. 5159 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Gujarati or Marathi knowing Graduate Teachers for English, History, Mathematics and a Physical Education Teacher for a Suburban High School. D. A. Rs. 22 plus Provident Fund. Apply sharp to Box No. 9655 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted from 12th November 1945, for Hume High School, Byculla, Marathi knowing Teachers. Trained preferred. Apply immediately. Head Master. 9650

Wanted immediately an Expert Artist with knowledge of manufacturing ultra-modern Furniture by a Leading Furniture Firm of Bombay. Apply Box No. 9638, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted One Cashier-Accountant, Keeping Accounts in English for an establishment in Bombay. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 9641 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

Messrs. W. Duff & Co. (Secretarial Department) 71, Clive St., Calcutta, offer services to act as Local "Secretaries" to a limited number of up-country businessmen and private individuals in all matters of interest including confidential affairs. Efficient staff organisation. Write for full particulars and terms. 9565

Young handsome lady with good features interested joining any film studio as actress. Apply in details Box No. 9651 "Bombay Chronicle".

FLATS WANTED

Wanted a 3/4 rooms flat in Bombay or a bungalow in suburb by a vegetarian Hindu Gentleman in business. Please write to Post Bag No. 1086, Bombay 1. 9614

Wanted 2-3 room block or independent sharing accommodation anywhere Bombay or Suburb. Good terms. Apply Govind, Post Box 512, Bombay. 9653

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Distributors, Stockists and Salesmen for our XL Drinking Straws on very liberal terms. Apply to: Industrial & Commercial Corporation 267, Hornby Road, Bombay. 9643

Wanted Agents or wholesale dealers. The Luxmi Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). 9646

Wanted Agents on decent commission to sell the remaining unsold shares of the India Provident Co., Ltd. the biggest & oldest Company. Paid dividend more than 500 p.c. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta. *9649

INVESTMENTS.

Profitable Investment. Steady Profits. Old established firm of Railway & Govt. Contractors, 30 years standing, with English & American sole agencies of Labour Saving Devices used on Indian Railways, Factories, Mills etc., also complete plants and machinery for Municipalities, P.W.D., Railways etc., Eng. Stores, Building Materials, Hospital & Laboratory Requirements etc., Indent Dept., for Bazar Goods, Farming Implements, Electrical Appliances & Instruments, Radios, Food Products, Safety Appliances etc., wants a financing partner to invest Rs. 15 lacs to develop post war lines. Entire concern with goodwill, available for Rs. 7 lacs. Apply Box No. 9654 "Bombay Chronicle".

BUSINESS OFFER

Manufacturers, in all lines, desiring representation in Delhi and Rajputana, with terms, contact Box No. 9647 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Local Self-Government Service. Training Classes for 'L.S.G.D.' Diploma conducted under joint auspices of this Institute and Government of Bombay, commence on 12th November, 1945 at Bombay. Classes are likely to be opened also at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar. Prospectus can be had from: Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 4962

Admissions—October Batch—Davar's College of Commerce. A special batch is being enrolled this Session for all Professional Diploma Courses of Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, and General Commerce. Education personal or postal. 51, Esplanade Road. 9606

BUSINESS OFFERS

Rs. 5,000. Capital requires profitable scheme with organizer. Communicate details Box No. 9636, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

PENNSYLVANIAN LUBRICATING & MOTOR OILS AND GREASES

Agents & Stockists Wanted . PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO. (INDIA) LTD., 41, Ali Chambers, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 5126

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust at his office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay No. 10, up to 1 p. m. (N.S.T.) on Monday, the 22nd October 1945, for the fabrication, during the calendar year 1946 of UNIFORM CLOTHING AND SUPPLY OF BADGES, CAPS, etc.

Full conditions and particulars are embodied in the form of tender and schedule, which may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores at Rs. 3/- per copy.

Tender forms will NOT be sent per V. P P.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores.
Mazagon, Bombay 10,
13th September, 1945. (4879)

NOTICE TO ALL OWNERS OF PETROL DRIVEN MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BOATS RESIDING IN THE BOMBAY REGION

APPLICATIONS for the basic ration for the quarter commencing from 1st November 1945, are to be made in H forms obtainable free from the following distributing centres.

1. For owners of motor cars, motor cycles and motor boats, in the Shamiana erected in the Motor Vehicles Department Office, Gymnasium Road, Off Cruickshank Road, Bombay, from 17th to 31st October 1945 (excluding Sundays) between 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on week days and between 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

2. For Municipalities, Ambulances, School Buses, Trade Nos. Government Vehicles, Transport Vehicles, Taxis and Stage Carriages, applications are to be submitted in the office of the Area Rationing Authority, Head Police Office Compound, Bombay, from 17th to 31st October 1945, between 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on week days and between 10-30 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturdays.

Owners of Transport Vehicles and Taxis are informed that they should produce either 'A', 'B' or Temporary permits and the registration certificates together with applications in H forms duly filled in.

As usual, members of the Western India Automobile Association, should apply to that Association.

Applications for supplementary ration may be made in K forms, obtainable at this office, from 1st November 1945, between 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on week days and between 10-30 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturdays.

The attention of motor owners is drawn to the fact that supplementary petrol coupons are stamped and made valid for a month only, though three months' ration is issued at a time.

In all cases, registration certificates must be produced together with the applications.

Owners are also informed that they must obtain their basic ration before 31st October 1945, as failing this, they are likely to be put to inconvenience and delay in receiving such ration later.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owners of cars will be required when tendering coupons at pumps to sign each coupon and enter the number and make of their motor vehicles thereon, in token of having received petrol. A notice is stamped on the front page of each coupon book, clearly defining the obligations of motor owners on handing in the coupons in token of having received petrol. This is being done to obviate any possible chance of persons possessing coupons to which they have no right.

E. SHEEHY,
Area Rationing Authority,
Bombay.

Area Rationing Office,
Bombay, 12th Ooctober, 1945. 5156

WANTED MAHRATHI PANDIT

APPLICATIONS will be received upto 15-11-1945 for a temporary post of Mahrathi Pandit to last upto 31-3-1946, but which may be extended further. The pay of the post is Rs. 75/- per mensem fixed plus Dearness Allowance. The applicant should be proficient in Mahrathi and should have adequate knowledge of English and should be able to prepare a Descriptive Catalogue of the Marathi Manuscripts in Modi Script. Preference will be given to one holding an Oriental Title or a degree. Age limit not over 50 years.

A. SANKARAN,
Curator.
Government Orinental, M.S.S. Library, University Buildings, Triplicane P.O., Madras. 5161

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Three Oil Burners for Sale. Suitable for giving as high temperature as 1,500°C. Apply for complete literature, The Western Manufacturing Co., Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. 9569A

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

English Mercerised Gent's Interlock and English woollen for ladies dress available at Control Rate. P. Mohanlal & Co. Mangaldas Market, 6th Lane. 9652

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MANMAR MFG., CO. LTD.
NOTICE

63RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of the Company will be held at 4-0 p.m. on Friday 9-11-45 at Co.'s registered office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay to transact the business stated in the notice posted.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29-10-45 to 9-11-45 both days inclusive.

MAGANLAL D. KHAKHAR,
Chairman. 5157

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1285 of 1945.

POPATLAL RAOCHAND BHOW of Ahmedabad Hindu inhabitant, residing at Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad, on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., except the 1st defendant and those supporting the 1st defendant ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) RADHAKISAN SAGARMAL KHAITAN, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Marine Drive outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) The MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING and WEAVING CO., Ltd., a limited Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Soparibag Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants

To

The Shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blagden on the 18th day of September 1945 Notice is hereby given under the provisions of Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed plaintiff for himself and on behalf of all other shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. except the 1st defendant and those shareholders supporting the 1st defendant for the following reliefs:

(a) For a declaration that the appointment of the 1st defendant as one of the Directors of the 2nd defendant Company made by the meeting of the Board of Directors of the 2nd defendant Company held on 13th February, 1945, is void and invalid.

(b) For a declaration that in any event the office of the 1st defendant as a Director of the 2nd defendant Company has become vacated by him by reason of the provisions of Section 86 I of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and for an Order that the 1st defendant should be removed from his office as such Director.

(c) That pending the hearing and final termination of the suit the 1st defendant may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from acting as a Director of the 2nd defendant Company and from exercising any rights or functions of a Director and from participating in the management of the affairs of the 2nd defendant Company as a Director.

(d) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to render a full and true account to the 2nd defendant Company of all profits made since 13th February, 1945, by his said firms of Messrs. Kedarnath Bejnath, Messrs. Ganeshnarayan Onkarmal (as partners in the firm of Messrs. Bejnath Gangadhar), Messrs. Ganeshnarayan Manalal and by the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd. mentioned in the plaint herein and come to his share in respect of all contracts made by the said firms and the said Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd. with the 2nd defendant Company since the 13th February 1945 and to pay over the same to the 2nd defendant Company.

(e) That for the said purpose all accounts may be taken orders passed, directions given and inquiries made as this Honourable Court may think fit.

(f) That the 1st defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the 2nd defendant Company the moneys that may be found due and payable by him to the 2nd defendant Company at foot of the said accounts.

(g) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

(h) For such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for MONDAY the 12th day of November, 1945.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1945.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR.

This 13th day of October, 1945.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5160

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD., BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that consequent on the revision to the old Indian Standard Time on and from Monday, the 15th instant, the office hours of the Society will be from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days and 10-20 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

By order of the Board,
T. C. KAPUR,
Manager.

13th October, 1945. 5164

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1286 of 1945

POPATLAL RAOCHAND BHOW of Ahmedabad Hindu inhabitant, residing at Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad, on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., except the 1st defendant and those supporting the 1st defendant ..... Plaintiff

vs

(1) MATADIN HARIRAM of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, residing at Marine Drive, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) The MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING and WEAVING CO., LTD., a limited Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Soparibag Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants

To

The Shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Blagden on the 18th day of September, 1945, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under the provisions of Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed plaintiff for himself and on behalf of all other shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., except the 1st defendant and those shareholders supporting the 1st defendant for the following reliefs:

(a) For a declaration that the appointment of the 1st defendant as one of the Directors of the 2nd defendant Company made by the meeting of the Board of Directors of the 2nd defendant Company held on 13th February, 1945, is void and invalid.

(b) For a declaration that in any event the office of the 1st defendant as a Director of the 2nd defendant Company has become vacated by him by reason of the provisions of Section 86 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and for an Order that the 1st defendant should be removed from his office as such Director.

(c) That pending the hearing and final termination of the suit the 1st defendant may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from acting as a Director of the 2nd defendant Company and from exercising any rights or functions of a Director and from participating in the management of the affairs of the 2nd defendant Company as a Director.

(d) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to render a full and true account to the 2nd defendant Company of all profits made since 13th February, 1945, by his said firms of Messrs. Kedarnath Bejnath, Messrs. Ganeshnarayan Onkarmal (as partners in the firm of Messrs. Bejnath Gangadhar) Messrs. Ganeshnarayan Manalal and by the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd. mentioned in the plaint herein and come to his share in respect of all contracts made by the said firms and the said Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd. with the 2nd defendant Company since the 13th February, 1945 and to pay over the same to the 2nd defendant Company.

(e) That for the said purpose all accounts may be taken, orders passed, directions given and inquiries made as this Hon'ble Court may think fit.

(f) That the 1st defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the 2nd defendant Company the moneys that may be found due and payable by him to the 2nd defendant Company at foot of the said accounts.

(g) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

(h) For such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for Monday, the 12th of November, 1945.

Dated this 12 day of October, 1945

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd). A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR.

This 13th day of October, 1945.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5166

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY, LIMITED.
Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

THIS IS TO INFORM our Patrons and Customers registered with us for cloth Rationing that the Stores will remain closed on Tuesday the 16th October, 1945, on account of Dassera holiday.

J. B. MORPURIA,
Manager. 9637

COOPER ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 'Construction House', Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1945, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1945, and to declare dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire under the provisions of the Articles of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1945, to MONDAY, the 19th November, 1945 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 13th October, 1945.

NOTE:—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office at 'Construction House', Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from Monday the 3rd December 1945, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register as on Monday the 19th November, 1945. 5162

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.
H. O. AHMEDABAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from the 24th October, 1945 to 12th November, 1945, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D V. L. NARASIMHA RAO,
General Manager 5154

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
EMPLOYMENT NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointment as clerks in the Stores Department. Starting salary, Matriculates and Intermediates Rs. 40/- and Graduates Rs. 46/- p.m. in scale of Rs. 30-4-50-5-80 plus Bombay allowance at 20 p.c. of pay and temporary Dearness Allowance as admissible. Free Railway Residential Passes and cheap grain facilities.

Age not less than 18 and not above 25 years on 1-10-45.

Application forms can be had from the Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11, at Re. 1/- each.

Last date for receipt of applications 22-10-45. 5163

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Head Supervisor in charge of the Conservancy Branch. Pay scale Rs. 340-20-500 plus 10% Dearness Allowance, a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 120/- plus 10% for maintaining a motor car, plus Rs. 50/- Special Pay for looking after Dog Licensing work. Conditions of service as per Municipal Service Regulations. Selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation.

Applicants must have passed the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination held under the joint auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and the Government of Bombay, or hold any higher sanitary qualifications. They must be well conversant with Indian labour, particularly the labour in Bombay and possess at least five years' experience of conservancy work in a large city. Knowledge of motor and bullock traction and practical experience of conservancy work in foreign countries will be considered an additional qualification.

Applications stating age, nationality, domicile, qualifications, previous experience, along with copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, on prescribed forms, to be obtained from him on payment of annas eight, so as to reach him not later than 1st December 1945.

Persons in Municipal service are eligible to apply.

Any canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify the applicant.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner. 5158

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED PARCELS, VALUABLES, OLD BOOKS, CLOTHING, UMBRELLAS, BOOTS, ETC., ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway in accordance with Section 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned articles at the risk of the owners at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY the 30th October '45 at the Railway's Bombay Central Parcel Office (near Grant Road Station).

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

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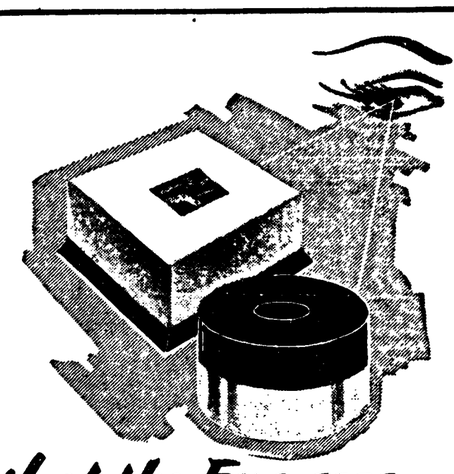

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